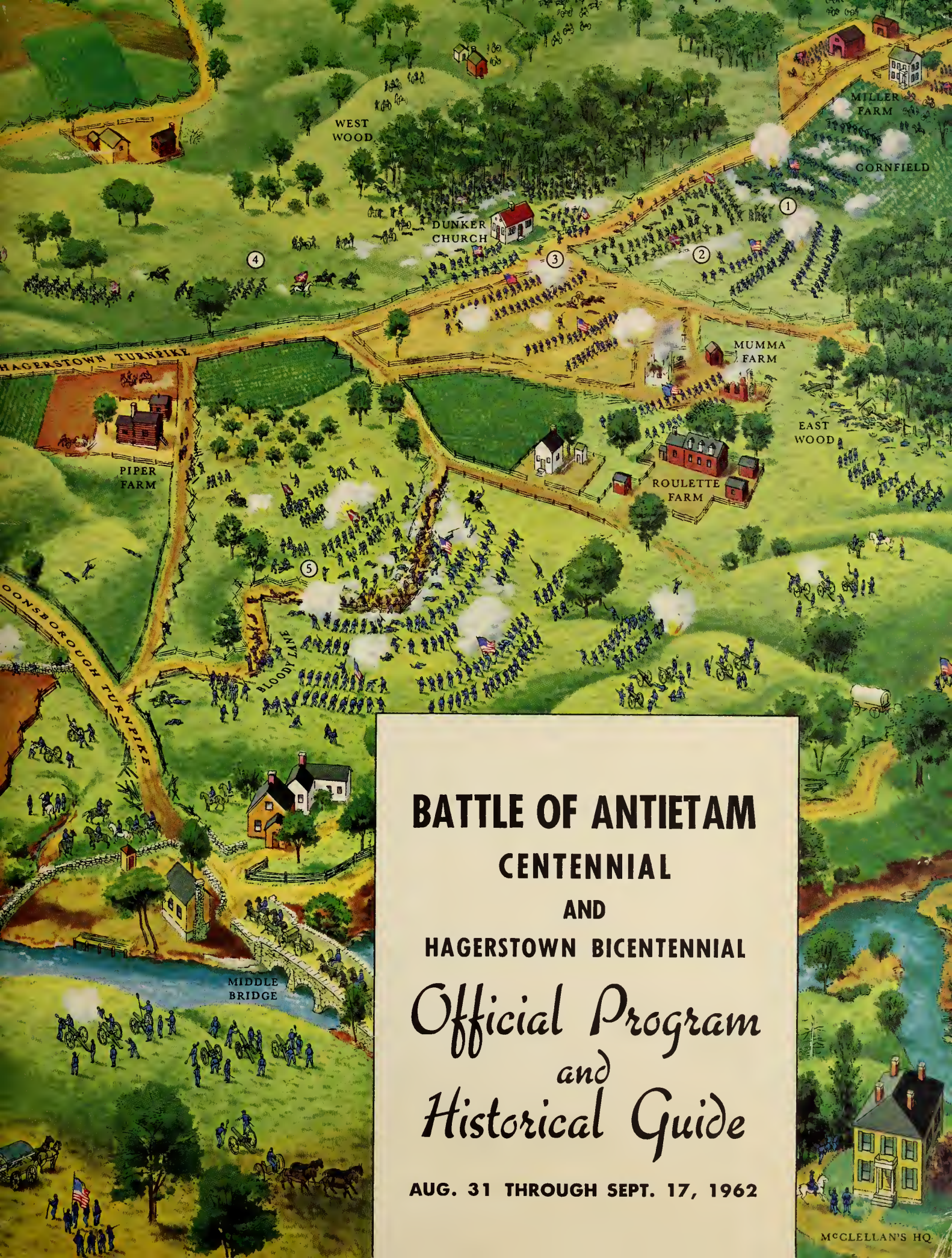




BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CENTENNIAL

AND

HAGERSTOWN BICENTENNIAL

Official Program and Historical Guide

AUG. 31 THROUGH SEPT. 17, 1962

The Cover

We wish to thank the American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc., for its kindness in permitting us to use its picture of Antietam Battlefield on our cover. This picture originally appeared in the *American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War*.

The identification of the numbers on the cover is as follows:

“Antietam (or Sharpsburg): The battle begins at dawn, with Hooker’s corps moving south along the Hagerstown Turnpike to assault Lee’s left flank. Fighting rages in the Cornfield (1) until Hood counterattacks from the West Wood to knock Hooker back to the Miller farm. Mansfield’s troops (2) then drive through the East Wood to gain a temporary foothold north of the Dunker Church. The final action in this sector occurs at 9 A.M., when Sumner’s charging division (3) is caught in a cross fire by Rebel reinforcements (4) and routed. The battle now shifts southward. After a savage struggle D. H. Hill’s Southerners are pushed out of Bloody Lane (5), but no Union reinforcements appear to make the decisive push on Lee’s center. Meanwhile, the diversionary attack by the Federal left wing has sputtered out ineffectually. For three hours Burnside tries to cross Antietam Creek via the bridge that bears his name (6), allowing Lee to reinforce the rest of his threatened line. Finally, at 1 P.M., the bridge is captured, Rodman’s column crosses downstream (7), and Federal troops begin to advance sluggishly toward Sharpsburg. But A. P. Hill (8) arrives in the nick of time from Harpers Ferry at 4:30 P.M. to drive back the Northerners, rescues Lee’s army, and end the battle.”

TO COMMEMORATE
THE 100th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM
AND THE
200th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
FOUNDING OF HAGERSTOWN, MD.



SPONSORED BY THE
ANTIETAM-SOUTH MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL ASSN., INC.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND
AND
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND



THE MARYLAND MONUMENT AND DUNKER CHURCH ON ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD.

The Maryland Monument was dedicated on May 30, 1902 by President William McKinley.

THE MARYLAND CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Dr. W. H. Shealy, President
Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association
Hagerstown, Maryland

Dear Dr. Shealy:

The re-enactment of the Battle of Antietam and other events you and your association have scheduled to commemorate the great battles that occurred in that area of our State are expected to be a highlight of our four-year observance in Maryland of the centennial of the Civil War.

This is as it should be, for these battles, in which Marylanders fought against Marylanders for causes in which both sides devoutly believed, marked a turning point in this War Between the States and thus became one of the really decisive events in the history of our Nation.

For it was the Civil War, as we all know, that shaped the nature of our political union and gave the United States of America the unity and solidarity it needed for its future role as the leader of the free peoples of the world.

As Governor of Maryland, let me commend you, the other officers and members of the Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association and all the others who have helped you to plan and execute this program of commemoration.

We all rejoice today that peace reigns on the terrain where these battles were fought, and we cherish the memory of the men who fought and died so bravely on the soil of our State.

Thanking you for your efforts to make this commemoration a success, and with kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

J. Millard Tawes
Governor

JMT/Sg

H. J. RES. 720

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 1962

Mr. Charles Mc. Mathias, Jr. introduced the following joint resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Joint Resolution

**To designate September 17, 1962 as Antietam Day,
and for other purposes.**

Whereas, Monday, September 17, 1962, will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Antietam; and

Whereas it was near the small village of Sharpsburg, Maryland, that the Army of the Potomac under command of General George B. McClellan and the Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Robert E. Lee met in the bloodiest single day of conflict on September 17, 1862; and

Whereas the Battle of Antietam was the first penetration of Union territory by Confederate Forces and one of the most decisive battles of the Civil War; and

Whereas the Battle of Antietam was a turning point in the conflict between the States and afforded President Lincoln the opportunity to issue his preliminary announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation; and

Whereas the soldiers in both armies in the War Between the States were fighting for a concept of constitutional government by law and for the dignity of man and that the struggle to bring this concept into universal practice continues today; and

Whereas the Battle of Antietam will be commemorated both in action to tell the story of individual heroism and sacrifice and in solemn remembrance to instill in the heart and mind of America that

this Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, has been tested and has endured; and

Whereas the period of August 31, 1962, to September 17, 1962, will be a time of observance of the one hundredth anniversary of this historic battle and should be given proper recognition as a time of rededication to the ideal that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the 17th day of September 1962 is hereby designated as Antietam day and is to be set aside as a special day for solemn commemoration of those who died on that day a century ago and to reaffirm our loyalty to the United States of America and for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom and unity; and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States at half mast until noon on Antietam Day, when it shall be hoisted to the peak, on all Government buildings on such day and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day, in schools, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies.

THE ANTIETAM - SOUTH MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.



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President



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General Chairman

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THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMEMORATION

On September 17, 1862, near the quiet village of Sharpsburg, Md., the Army of the Potomac commanded by Gen. George B. McClellan, and Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, met in mortal conflict in one of the most decisive battles of the Civil War. It was the first Confederate invasion of the North and has been called the "bloodiest single day of the Civil War."

The Maryland Campaign, of which Antietam was the climax, was a major turning point in the war. Foreign recognition of the Confederacy was lost with Lee's retreat into Virginia and Abraham Lincoln was given the opportunity to issue his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

A century has passed since the Battle of Antietam

was fought and the wounds of that bitter conflict have been healed. The Battle of Antietam left more than 23,000 casualties, many of which lie in the National Cemetery at Sharpsburg and in the Washington County Confederate Cemetery at Hagerstown.

It is fitting, therefore, that the Battle of Antietam be commemorated, both in action and in solemn rededication to instill in the hearts and minds of all of us that "these men did not die in vain." It is our hope that this commemoration will bring forth a new respect for and greater awareness of our past and our future.

Of equal importance during this commemoration period is the recognition and remembrance of the founding of Hagerstown, Md. Since its origin 200 years ago, this city has grown from a small frontier settlement to the growing industrial community it is today.

ANTIETAM TODAY



McKINLEY MONUMENT



PRY HOUSE, McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS



BLOODY LANE or SUNKEN ROAD



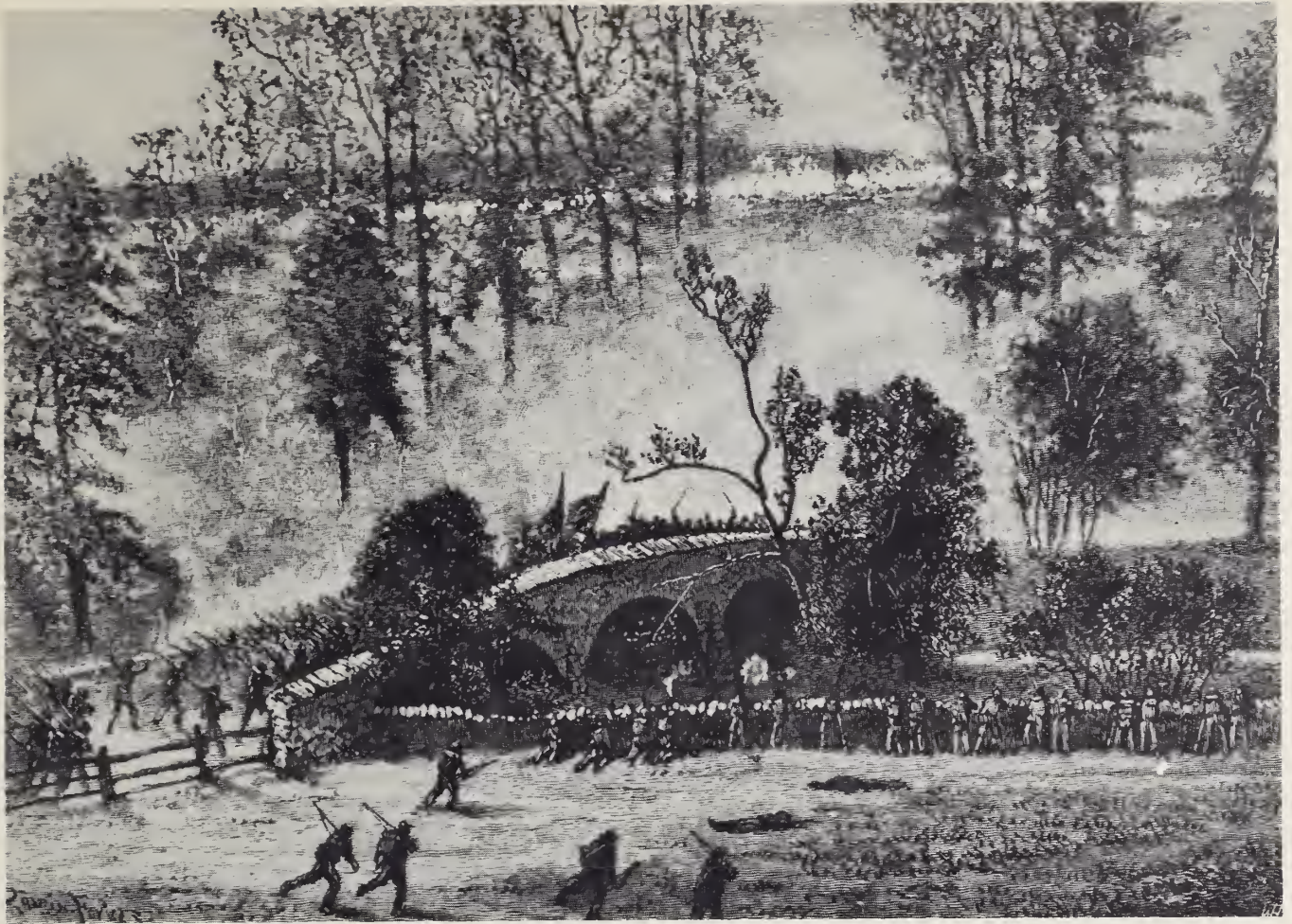
MILLER CORNFIELD



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY AT HAGERSTOWN



(Continued on page 67)



STORMING BURNSIDE BRIDGE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862

A Time to Remember

By John Schildt

Author of "September Echoes"

Ninety-seven years ago, "our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

The years have passed and now we are remembering the brave men of the blue and gray who fought at South Mountain and Antietam Creek.

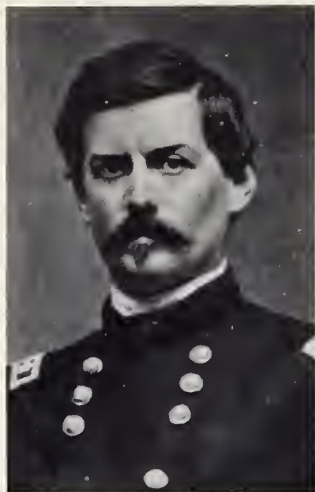
By September of 1862, the Civil War had been in progress for nearly a year and a half. In the East, the Union Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, had advanced upon Richmond. However, during the Seven Days' Campaign the Union Army met with a series of reversals. The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Robert E. Lee, met the Union advance and forced McClellan to abandon his campaign to capture Richmond.

Some in the North were quite disappointed with this failure. McClellan was dismissed from his command, and Maj. Gen. John Pope placed in command of the Union Army. He met with great disaster at the Second

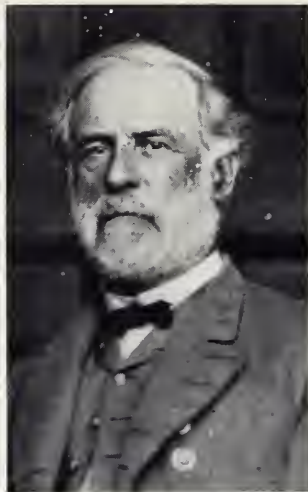
Battle of Bull Run. During the latter days of August, Lee and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson inflicted a crushing defeat upon Pope near the field of the first great battle of the war. As a result there was much fear and alarm in Washington. Some expected the Confederates to move into the city at almost any moment. A boat was prepared to evacuate President Lincoln and the cabinet if necessary. Some were even in favor of seeking to make peace with the Confederacy as the South was now at the crest of its war fortunes.

Following the decisive victory at Second Bull Run, Lee wrote to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, stating that now was the time to carry war across the Potomac into Maryland.

Had this movement been successful, Washington might have been captured, and independence won for the Confederacy. The South, by invading Maryland, had almost everything to gain and nothing to lose. Maryland was a border state with sympathies being almost equally divided. A decisive victory might win



George B. McClellan



Robert E. Lee

Maryland to the Confederacy, then Washington would be surrounded by Confederate states. A Confederate victory would raise the morale, not only of the troops but also that of the nation. On the other hand, the morale of the North would be lowered. If Lee could maintain his position on Northern soil, then France and perhaps England would come to the aid of the Confederacy. Northern ports might be blockaded. A Southern victory, added to the already prevailing disillusionment, might cause the North to ask for peace. The Union Army was in a state of shock, and the present moment seemed like the most opportune time for a full scale Confederate attack.

Thus, with high hopes for success, and perhaps final victory, the Army of Northern Virginia began its march to the Potomac on September 4, 1862. Lee had great hopes that the youth of Maryland would enlist in his army. In this respect he was doomed to disappointment, not because of himself, but due to the condition of his army. Many were poorly clothed and shod. The commissary wagons were almost empty, and the soldiers were forced to exist on green apples and green corn.

After crossing the Potomac near Poolesville, Md., the Confederates headed toward Frederick. The map stresses the strategic location of Frederick. Important travel and communication arteries branch out from that city like spokes from the hub of a wheel. By concentrating in and around Frederick, Lee would be able to advance, or to meet any threatening developments.

Meanwhile in Washington, President Lincoln was desperate. Thus, after two short months of leadership, Pope was relieved of command, and McClellan once again assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Confederates were not met with open arms in Frederick. Despite reports to the contrary, Western Maryland was more sympathetic to the Union than to the Confederacy. Stores and homes in Frederick and Middletown were closed and in many instances, boarded up. Many packed their valuables and left on their fastest horses for Pennsylvania. The Confederates

were very well behaved while on Maryland soil. They even paid for most of their purchases. Of course, payment was made with Confederate currency!

On Monday, Sept. 8, Lee issued his Maryland Proclamation. This document stated the purposes of the Confederate invasion and asked that the state and the youth unite with the Confederacy. Maryland read the proclamation with respect, but did little about it.

After arriving in Frederick, Lee was advised that the Union garrison at Harpers Ferry had not been withdrawn as he had expected. According to the dictates of military strategy the logical move would have been a withdrawal. McClellan realized that Harpers Ferry could not be held if the Confederates occupied the rugged heights which overlooked the town from three directions. Although he urged withdrawal, superior officers refused to permit this request.

With Union troops remaining at Harpers Ferry threatening his lines of communication and supply, Lee formulated General Order No. 191. He divided his army into small units and ordered them to launch their campaign on Sept. 10. "Stonewall" Jackson was ordered to go to Martinsburg, drive the Union forces from that city and proceed down the south bank of the Potomac to Harpers Ferry. Lafayette McLaws was ordered to Middletown and thence to Maryland Heights, thus commanding the town from the north side of the Potomac. Still another Confederate force under John Walker was ordered to capture Loudoun Heights on the east side of the Potomac. Longstreet's command was ordered to Hagerstown, and D. H. Hill with "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry were ordered to act as the rear guard. Although in enemy territory, Lee's small army numbering an estimated 40,000 was now divided into five segments.

There was a constant tramp, tramp, tramp of marching feet as the Confederates marched through



The original Dunker Church, on Antietam Battlefield, was the center of heavy firing during the battle. The little white church received heavy damages and thousands of lives were lost during this point of the battle.

the streets of Frederick on Sept. 10, as the troops went forth to fulfill their mission. Eyewitnesses once again noted that the appearance of the men from the south did little to attract recruits. The uniforms were ragged and many were equipped with weapons captured from the Union soldiers.

After crossing Braddock or Catocin mountain, the waves of gray and brown marched through Middletown. The residents who watched seemed cold and sullen. There were no cheers, simply silent stares of hostility. Along with the steady tramp of the infantry, there was the grinding and the roar of artillery wheels, and the clatter of sabres.

McLaws' command turned to the left at Middletown and followed the road to Burkittsville. The plan was to cross the mountain at Crampton's Gap, proceed to Maryland Heights, and prepare to fire on Harpers Ferry.

On the eleventh, Lee was forced to make still another division of his small, scattered army. He received reports that a Union force was approaching Hagerstown from the direction of Chambersburg. Longstreet was sent to Hagerstown and D. H. Hill was kept at South Mountain. This report proved to be false.

Jackson, after crossing the Potomac near Williamsport, moved on Martinsburg and captured that city on Sept. 12.

Meanwhile, McClellan was moving with unaccustomed vigor. He had reorganized the Army of the Potomac into a fighting unit, and by the 13th he had reached Frederick. McClellan and his army were received with great joy. It seemed as though the entire populace had turned out to greet them. Crowds thronged the streets, many waved flags from windows, huge bouquets of flowers were given to McClellan and to some of the other generals.

Shortly after noon on Saturday, Sept. 13, the Union



The reconstructed Dunker Church was completed in 1962 on the site and foundation of the original church, which was destroyed in a windstorm. The church was restored through the efforts of the State of Maryland and the National Park Service.



Thomas J. Jackson



Ambrose E. Burnside

Twelfth Corps prepared to bivouac for the rest of the day. Their designated area, just south of Frederick, had been vacated by the Confederates under D. H. Hill just three days previous. Shortly after the order to make camp was given, Col. Silas Colgrove, of the 27th Indiana, was approached by Sgt. John M. Bloss and Pvt. B. W. Mitchell of Company F. These men found a piece of paper wrapped around three cigars. It was a copy of Order No. 191 outlining the division of Lee's army and the mission to be accomplished by each unit. They felt it was very important and brought it to their superior. He in turn took it to army headquarters. One of McClellan's staff members recognized the signature, and "Little Mac" was assured of the authenticity of the order.

Just who was responsible for losing the order we do not know. It was addressed to D. H. Hill. Hill was sent two copies of this order, one from Jackson and one from Lee. After the war Hill produced the copy from Jackson. The one which was found came from Lee's headquarters and bore the signature of Col. Chilton. This much is certain. With the finding of Order 191, McClellan was presented with the opportunity of a lifetime. He knew the division of his enemy and the mission of each unit. He could interpose between the two wings of Lee's army, one south of the Potomac and the other north, and neither numbering more than 18,000. His was the opportunity to attack before the Confederate wings could unite. Had he done so, the war might have ended in 1862 instead of 1865.

At nightfall on the 13th, McClellan's army was concentrated in the Frederick and Middletown area, or between six and 15 miles from South Mountain, and about 20 from Harpers Ferry. On the other side of the ledger, Lee's army was scattered over a wide area. Jackson, McLaws and Walker were closing in on Harpers Ferry from Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia. Longstreet was at Hagerstown, and D. H. Hill and Jeb Stuart were on the western slopes of South Mountain.

Due to the carelessness of some unknown gray-clad staff officer and the alertness of a Union private, the

IN MEMORY

OF THE

FLORIDA REGIMENTS AND THEIR MEN PRESENT AND PARTICIPATING IN THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG, SEPTEMBER, 1862

Commanding Officer

2nd Florida Infantry Regiment — Major Walter R. Moore, commanding

5th Florida Infantry Regiment — Colonel J. C. Hateley, commanding

8th Florida Infantry Regiment — Colonel David Lang, commanding

These regiments with the 14th Alabama (infantry)
and 3rd Virginia (infantry) comprised the brigade
of Brigadier General Roger A. Pryor, in R. H. Ander-
son's division, of Longstreet's corps.

CASUALTIES (KILLED AND WOUNDED) OF THE 2ND, 5TH AND 8TH FLORIDA REGIMENTS (INFANTRY) AT THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED

2nd Florida Regiment (Infantry)

Cooper, C. E.	A	Hamilton, J. C. (3rd Lt.)	C
Flournoy, W.	A	Harrison, Tillinghast (Capt.)	F
Gee, W. A.	A	Belott, J.	F
McKindlay, J. L.	A	Bishop, J. T.	L

5th Florida Regiment (Infantry)

Webb, Isaiah T.	A	English, Redding	D	Hudson, James R.	H
Duke, D. L.	B	Edwards, Andrew Y.	E	Gregory, Wm. T. (Capt.)	H
Godwin, James	B	Ayers, Ira	G	Farr, W. G.	I
Raulerson, Elias	B	Johns, James M.	G	Felkel, Wesley R.	I
English, Mathew J.	D	Gadsden, James	G	Farrell, Gabriel	K

8th Florida Regiment (Infantry)

Waller, R. A. (Capt)	B	Wescott, L. R.	B	Gainney, D.	E	Decotts, Edward A.	F	Bennett, Elias R.	I	West, Mangum B.	I
Connell, T. F.	B	Griffin, C. Bryant	C	Britton, Francis G.	E	Sowell, Thomas J.	G	Davis, John G.	I		
Jurvis, J. S.	B	Armistead, Anthony	E	Daniels, William J.	E	White, Stephen K.	H	Murray, Archibald	I		

WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG

2nd Florida Regiment (Infantry)

Arnold, R. A.	A	Ditmar, J. V. II.	A	Burney, C.	B	Cochrane, J. L.	D	Gibbs, J. C.	G	Hamson, Ephnam	K
Ballentine, W. D.	A	Riley, R.	A	Baltzell, Franklin	D	Barnes, E. S.	F	Harper, T.	H	Lanier, Clem	L
Clifford, G. C.	A									Whitehead, Amos	M

5th Florida Regiment (Infantry)

Hateley, J. C. (Col) — Commanding Officer of Regiment

Lamar, Thompson B. (Lt. Col.) — Second in Command of Regiment

Byshot, Joseph	A	Reid, Marion K.	B	Ezell, E. F.	D	Ponder, Benjamin F.	E	Bishop, Hilary	G	Stone, Shade S.	H
Hinsey, Henry E.	A	Taylor, Robert	B	Faraday, James W.	D	Downing, Wm. R.	F	Granger, Irvin A.	G	Yon, Newton	H
Holtzeclaw, J. C.	A	Collins, Green L.	C	Flowers, Benjamin	D	Ellis, N. B.	F	King, John J.	G	Swearingen, M. B.	I
Barnes, James A.	B	Henlev, James T.	C	Odom Nathan	D	Sanders, Wm. M.	F	Walker, Sittle B.	G	(1st Lt.)	I
Davis, J. C.	B	Ellis, Nathaniel B.	D	Page, Marion W.	D	Bishop, Eli	G	Barr, James A.	H	Richardson, Sol B.	I
Douglass, F. M.	B	Elliott, George E.	D	Brown, William G.	E	Bishop, Elijah	G	Dillard, John	H	Blake, Isham M.	K
Powell, Joseph	B									Gaskins, William	K

8th Florida Regiment (Infantry)

Ingram, H. H.	B	Hanson, John M.	D	Byrd, Evander	H	Roberts, Conner	I	Wilkinson, Elishu	I
Ingram, J. M.	B	Brown, Edward G.	E	Davis, George	I	Roberts, Isiah	I	Lawrence, F.	K
Simpson, J. J.	B	McNeily, George W.	E	French, Edwin	I	Roberts, Josiah	I	Smith, B. M.	K
Spangler, John	B	Knowles, Henry S.	E	Harris, Richard	I	Stanley, Henderson	I	Tyner, W.	K
Wright, B. R.	B	Vickery, Wm. G.	E	Murray, John	I	Strickland, Jonathan	I	Warren, Francis H.	K
Lane, L. A.	C	Long, Reuben	G	Rhoden, Levi J.	I	Sweat, Alfred J.	I	(1st Lt.)	K
Wood, H. M.	C	Robinson, Charles A.	G	Roberts, Andrew J.	I	Tumplin, Samuel W.	I		

FLORIDA CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

208 Valencia Avenue

Coral Gables 34, Florida



BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN — Franklin's Corps Storming Crampton's Pass.

fate of the nation now hinged on the promptness and vigor of McClellan's action.

On the morning of Sunday, Sept. 14, McClellan launched an assault on the passes of the South Mountain range. His purpose seemed to be to intervene between the forces of Longstreet and Jackson, cutting the Confederate army in two and then beating them in detail.

Actually the fighting took place in three different passes. Turner's Gap is the name of the pass where the Old National Road, or the present Route 40A crosses South Mountain. One mile south is Fox's Gap. The latter should have been the locale of McClellan's greatest activity as it is the nearest to Harpers Ferry.

Because of the numbers involved and the complicated nature of the fighting in the passes, each action must be dealt with separately, although some of the action was taking place simultaneously.

At Bolivar, a hamlet between Middletown and Turner's Gap, roads branch to the right and the left. The one which bears to the left as you approach the mountains is known as the "Old Sharpsburg Road." The road is narrow and twisting even today.

From the summit of the mountain the road descends to the west and enters Maryland Route 67 near the Mount Carmel Evangelical United Brethren Church. A mountain-top road connected Fox's Gap with Turner's Gap in 1862. The present Appalachian Trail follows what was once this road to a degree. It must be stressed that Maryland 67 was a key road then. It went through Rohrer'sville, Gapland and Browns-ville before striking Route 340 a short distance from Harpers Ferry.

D. H. Hill felt much alone as he surveyed the advance of the Union army from a vantage point near the Mountain House. The marching columns extended back as far as the eye could see. It was a grand and glorious sight to Hill. He admitted later that he had never seen such an army, and never saw anything like it in the future. For a moment he was so enthralled with the sight of the Union army that he forgot he had less than 5,000 men to meet the onslaught that was sure to come.

His lines at Fox's Gap were soon broken. Hill managed to obtain some staff officers, couriers and cooks, to act as support for two cannon near the Mountain House. In the Union advance, the 23rd Ohio reached the crest of the mountain to the left of Fox's Gap. Its brave leader, Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, was seriously wounded while leading the advance. He was taken to Middletown and cared for in a private home. Hayes survived the wound and years later became the president of the United States.

For some reason the Union forces did not press on. This was a lifesaver for the Confederates as they had a two-hour lull to re-group their forces and to obtain reinforcements. Early in the morning Hill had sent an urgent message to Longstreet at Hagerstown, requesting that he come to his aid immediately. Around 2 p.m. some of these men arrived to reinforce Hill.

At the same time McClellan placed his troops in position to launch an all out assault at Fox's and Turner's Gaps. Around 4 p.m. the Union lines moved forward. The advance on Turner's Gap was led by "Fighting Joe" Hooker and George Gordon Meade.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS IS JUSTLY PROUD OF HER PART AND ANTIETAM. TWO OF HER GENERALS, JOSEPH HOOKER AND GEORGE B. SEYMOUR, WERE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMANDS. HER REGIMENTS FOUGHT WITH SPECIAL IN HOOKER'S ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE LEFT FLANK AT THE CROSSING OF BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE.

THOSE ORGANIZATIONS THAT IN WHOLE OR IN PART SERVED AT ANTIETAM AND ARE REMEMBERED ON THE MONUMENT WERE: THE SECOND, SEVENTH, NINTH, TENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD, TWENTY-FOURTH, TWENTY-FIFTH, TWENTY-SIXTH, TWENTY-SEVENTH, TWENTY-EIGHTH, TWENTY-NINTH, TWENTY-TENTH, TWENTY-ELEVENTH, TWENTY-TWELFTH, TWENTY-THIRTEENTH, TWENTY-FOURTH, TWENTY-FIFTH, TWENTY-SIXTH, TWENTY-SEVENTH, TWENTY-EIGHTH, TWENTY-NINTH, TWENTY-TENTH, TWENTY-ONE, TWENTY-TWO, TWENTY-THREE, TWENTY-FOUR, TWENTY-FIVE, TWENTY-SIX, TWENTY-SEVEN, TWENTY-EIGHT, TWENTY-NINE, THIRTIETH, THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-THIRD, THIRTY-FOUR, THIRTY-FIFTH, THIRTY-SIX, THIRTY-SEVEN, THIRTY-EIGHT, THIRTY-NINE, FORTIETH, FORTY-FIRST, FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FORTY-FOUR, FORTY-FIFTH, FORTY-SIX, FORTY-SEVEN, FORTY-EIGHT, FORTY-NINE, FIFTIETH, FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SECOND, FIFTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOUR, FIFTY-FIFTH, FIFTY-SIX, FIFTY-SEVEN, FIFTY-EIGHT, FIFTY-NINE, SIXTIETH, SIXTY-FIRST, SIXTY-SECOND, SIXTY-THIRD, SIXTY-FOUR, SIXTY-FIFTH, SIXTY-SIX, SIXTY-SEVEN, SIXTY-EIGHT, SIXTY-NINE, SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-SECOND, SEVENTY-THIRD, SEVENTY-FOUR, SEVENTY-FIFTH, SEVENTY-SIX, SEVENTY-SEVEN, SEVENTY-EIGHT, SEVENTY-NINE, EIGHTIETH, EIGHTY-FIRST, EIGHTY-SECOND, EIGHTY-THIRD, EIGHTY-FOUR, EIGHTY-FIFTH, EIGHTY-SIX, EIGHTY-SEVEN, EIGHTY-EIGHT, EIGHTY-NINE, NINETYETH, NINETY-FIRST, NINETY-SECOND, NINETY-THIRD, NINETY-FOUR, NINETY-FIFTH, NINETY-SIX, NINETY-SEVEN, NINETY-EIGHT, NINETY-NINE, AND THE FIRST AND SECOND SHARPSHOOTERS. THERE IS ALSO A SPECIAL MARKER FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY AT BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE.

THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS IN THE BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1862 - "THE BLOODIEST SINGLE DAY'S ENGAGEMENT IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT" - WERE TREMENDOUS. IN THE WHOLE, THE PROPORTION OF CASUALTIES TO THE NUMBER OF MEN WHO WERE LEFT THE STATE ONE THOUSAND AND SEVEN HUNDRED UNINJURED SURVIVORS.

SE ORGANIZATIONS ON THE MONUMENT.
REMEMBERED ON THE TWELFTH,
TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, FIFTEEN-
TENTH, TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND; THE
FIRST, SECOND AND EIGHTH BATTERIES, AND THE FIRST
REGIMENT. THERE IS ALSO A SPECIAL MARKER FOR THE TWO
BATTALIONS AT BURNSIDE'S BRIDGE.

THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS IN THE
ACTION ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1862 - "THE BLOODIEST SINGLE DAY'S ENGAGE-
MENT ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT" - WERE TREMENDOUS. IN THE WORDS
OF ONE COMMANDER, "THE PROPORTION OF CASUALTIES TO THE NUMBER
ENGAGED WAS MUCH GREATER THAN COMMON." ONE REGIMENT, THE THIRTY-
FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH HAD LEFT THE STATE ONE THOUSAND STRONG
A MONTH BEFORE, HAD BUT THREE HUNDRED UNINJURED SURVIVORS WHEN THE
TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN FROM BATTLE.

THE MOTTO OF MASSACHUSETTS IS "ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM"
"WITH THE SWORD, SHE SEEKS PEACE UNDER LIBERTY."
WHO DIED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM FOUND THAT THE LIBERTY FOR WHICH THEY
DIED WAS LONG ENDURE.

Shawley

LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE
ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1862 - "THE
IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT" - WERE
COMMANDER, "THE PROPORTION OF CASUALTIES."
AGED WAS MUCH GREATER THAN COMMON." ONE REGIMENT
TH MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH HAD LEFT THE STATE ONE THIR
MONTH BEFORE, HAD BUT THREE HUNDRED UNINJURED SURVIVORS
ROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN FROM BATTLE.

THE MOTTO OF MASSACHUSETTS IS "ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBER
TATE QUIETAM" - WITH THE SWORD, SHE SEEKS PEACE UNDER LIBERTY.
THE THOUSANDS WHO DIED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM FOUND THAT
PEACE. IT IS FOR THE LIVING TO INSURE THAT THE LIBERTY FOR WHICH
THEY FOUGHT SO WELL WILL LONG ENDURE.

John A. Volpe
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR

The assault on Fox's Gap was carried on under the direct supervision of Jesse Lee Reno, Ninth Corps commander. About sunset he rode to the front to reconnoiter just as Hood's Confederate forces came to Hill's support. Reno fell fortally wounded, and was carried down the hill. Before going forward, he had told McClellan, "I must see to this matter in person." He was held in high esteem by his fellow officers and by his soldiers. The flag which Barbara Fritchie had given him was sent with his body to Boston for burial.

All along the line the Union forces, though met with fierce resistance, were victorious. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, leading the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana advanced on the National Road toward the Mountain House. Darkness put an end to the fighting. This again was fortunate for the Confederates as they realized it was just a matter of time. Hill had delayed the Union advance, giving Jackson a little more time at Harpers Ferry, but the Union army was now in position to drive the Confederates down the mountain. Lee realized that the only alternative was withdrawal. At Crampton's Gap, six miles south of Turner's, the Union forces were even more successful, but once again a late start in the assault kept them from an even greater victory.

While Hooker and Reno were attacking Turner's and Fox's Gaps, still another battle was taking place at Crampton's Gap, six miles south of Turner's. This was the mountain pass nearest Harpers Ferry. Gen. W. F. Franklin, commanding the Union Sixth Army Corps, had been ordered by McClellan to gain the pass, and then to destroy or capture the Confederate command of Lafayette McLaws, which by now had succeeded in capturing Maryland Heights. Franklin's next maneuver was to relieve Col. Miles and the Garrison at Harpers Ferry.

Crampton's Gap, although being a very strategic position, was sparsely defended by a brigade under Howell Cobb and some cavalry and horse artillery under Thomas T. Munford. At Jeb Stuart's urging, additional infantry was sent as reinforcements. Some of these were posted behind a stone wall at the foot of the mountain within sight of Burkittsville.

Although the Confederates, though few in number, were well entrenched, the ascent long and steep, the pass was carried by 6 p.m. It was a decisive victory. Some claim that it was, at the time, the greatest victory the Army of the Potomac had yet won.

As night came and the fighting ended, it became apparent that the day had gone against the Confederacy. The Union Army gained the day at all three passes. Lee had failed to halt the Union advance.

Realizing that he could not hope for reinforcements during the night, Lee decided to withdraw. With the loss of Crampton's Gap, McLaws would have to abandon his position on Maryland Heights or else face the possibility of capture. If McClellan moved swiftly on the morrow, Lee would have less than 20,000 men to face him.

While thinking over the situation at his headquarters near Widow Herr's Tavern, on the south side of the



Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, worked tirelessly at Antietam caring for the wounded and dying soldiers. Known as the "Angel of the Battlefield," Clara Barton performed her tasks on the field of battle as well as at the field hospital at the little spring house on the Poffenberger farm.

western slope of South Mountain, Lee received a dispatch from Jackson stating that he felt Harpers Ferry could be taken the next day. With campfires burning so as to deceive the enemy, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia began its retreat down the western slopes of South Mountain about 1 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 15.

The columns turned to the left at Boonsboro onto what is now Route 34 and commenced their march to the valley of the Antietam. McLaws had been ordered to cross the river and head for Sharpsburg by the most direct route. As soon as Harpers Ferry fell, the commands of Jackson and Walker were to march with the utmost rapidity to Sharpsburg.

Between dawn and 10 a.m. on the 15th, the ragged, hungry, footsore soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia reached the Antietam Creek, a picturesque mill stream, and took up defensive positions between the stream and village of Sharpsburg. D. H. Hill's command filed to the right of the Boonsboro Road and Longstreet's to the left. Standing on the hill, looking toward Boonsboro, this would mean that Hill's command formed the Confederate left and Longstreet's the Confederate right.

At dawn the Union commanders gave orders to press forward. They soon discovered the retreat of the Confederate army. McClellan ordered an immediate pursuit. This was launched by the Union cavalry under

NORTH CAROLINA AT SHARPSBURG

Sponsored by
THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

No name recalls more vividly the sanguinary struggle that took place at Sharpsburg than that of the "Bloody Lane," the sunken roadway in front of Lee's center where D. H. Hill's division, and mainly the brigade of George B. Anderson, held the line till thrice their number of Federals lay dead before them. Others, soldiers of both sides fought with equal valor — at the Dunkard Church, Burnside's Bridge, and in the Corn Field. Perhaps none performed with more ardor than the men from North Carolina who composed more than one-fourth of General Lee's entire battle line.

North Carolina had present at Sharpsburg 30 regiments and one battalion of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. They were: 15th North Carolina, in Cobb's Brigade; 27th, 46th, and 48th North Carolina, in Walker's Brigade; 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th North Carolina, in Ransom's Brigade; 6th North Carolina, in Law's Brigade; 21st North Carolina and 1st North Carolina Battalion, in Trimble's Brigade; 7th, 18th, 26th, 33rd, and 37th North Carolina, in Branch's Brigade; 16th, 27th, 34th, and 38th North Carolina, in Pender's Brigade; 1st and 3rd North Carolina, in Ripley's Brigade; 5th, 12th, 13th, 20th and 23rd North Carolina, in Garland's Brigade; 2nd, 4th, 14th and 30th North Carolina, in Anderson's Brigade; 9th North Carolina (1st Cavalry) in Hampton's Brigade; and the batteries of Manly, Reilly and Lloyd.

They fought with dash and valor and were twice instrumental in saving the Confederate Army from disaster. The North Carolina Battlefield Commission, on the anniversary of the Battle of Antietam in 1894, described the action of the North Carolina troops in the following language:

"Early in the morning the North Carolina Brigades of Walker and Ransom had occupied the extreme right to prevent the threatened advance of Burnside across Antietam Creek, but about 9 a.m., when the left wing was broken by the weight of the Federal numbers, these two brigades were hurriedly moved to the center of the left wing near the Dunkard Church. They arrived just in time as the Federals were pouring through the break in our lines and a delay of ten minutes longer would probably have been fatal to the existence of the army. The removal of these two brigades left the advance of Burnside's and Porter's corps across the bridge and fords of the Antietam Creek unopposed except for the small brigade (400 men) of Toombs. Fortunately Burnside did not cross until 1 p.m., and when he did he loitered until 3 o'clock when making his advance the fate of Lee's army had again been sealed but for the arrival of A. P. Hill's Division, two of whose brigades — Branch's and Pender's — were North Carolinians. 'Had their arrival been delayed ten minutes,' says the official report, 'the army would have been taken in reverse'."

The gallantry and self-sacrifice of all North Carolinians who fell may be recounted in the deaths of the North Carolina brigadier generals who died leading their troops. Of the three Confederate general officers who were slain at Sharpsburg, two were from North Carolina — Lawrence O'Brien Branch and George Burgwyn Anderson.

George B. Anderson's Brigade was a part of D. H. Hill's Division and at 10:30 a.m. was stationed in a sunken road that branched at right angles from the Hagerstown Road south of the Dunkard Church. This placed Anderson's Brigade in front of the Confederate line of battle, but in a spot somewhat protected from the enemy

fire. Sumner's Corps threw two whole divisions against the men stationed there, and they were beaten off without great difficulty. With the second attack, the Union forces reached a position from which they could enfilade the sunken road. Through a tragic misunderstanding, Rhodes' Alabama Brigade, which defended a part of the sunken road, left its position, and in doing so exposed Anderson's Brigade to the furious assault of Richardson's Union Division. Anderson's men resisted the onslaught until their line was broken and they were compelled to retire. At the height of this last attack, Anderson had been standing on a slight elevation watching his troops when a minie ball struck his ankle. The wounded Brigadier was taken to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he died on October 16th and now lies buried in the Confederate Cemetery.

George B. Anderson was 31 years of age, had graduated from West Point and had served in the 2nd U. S. Dragoons prior to the outbreak of the War. "In command of the 4th North Carolina and then a Brigade under D. H. Hill, he had displayed qualities of stout leadership, though he had never been given opportunity in independent command . . . In battle, as he rode calmly alert, with his golden beard flowing, he had inspired his fine regiments." (Freeman, *Lee's Lieutenants*, Vol. II, p. 250-1).

Lawrence O'Brien Branch's Brigade was one of five which comprised A. P. Hill's Light Division. When Jackson moved his corps up to Sharpsburg, he left the Light Division behind at Harper's Ferry to collect captured supplies and parole prisoners of war. Thus it was that these troops arrived on the field at the critical moment when Burnside's troops were turning the Confederate right and Lee's army faced disaster.

Hill sent Pender's North Carolina Brigade with Brockenbrough's Virginians to the extreme right to anchor the line near where the Antietam enters the Potomac, and Branch's North Carolinians, along with Gregg's South Carolinians and Archer's Tennesseans, struck the enemy in his left flank and drove the Federals back across the Antietam. The tide of battle had changed, and at sunset, the last shots of the battle were fired along the Antietam.

General Branch was killed at about the time the Union attack was broken. He was 41 years of age when he fell. Taken from the field at Sharpsburg, he was buried in the Old City Cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina.

A nephew of former Navy Secretary, Senator and Governor John Branch, he had been educated at Princeton and the University of North Carolina. At the outbreak of the war he resigned from the Federal Congress and organized a volunteer brigade which he commanded until he fell. "He was my senior brigadier, the one to whom I could have entrusted the command of the Division with all confidence," A. P. Hill wrote sorrowfully.

Branch and Anderson were the two senior officers among the North Carolina dead at Sharpsburg, but they represent the whole ghostly gray line which fell along the Antietam.

To again quote the North Carolina Battlefield Commission: "In the providence of God, final success did not crown our arms, but none who know, or who have learned, the true story of the bearing of North Carolina's sons, whether officers or private soldiers, throughout the great contest, can refrain from saying they 'knew how to do their duty.' The State does well to note on this battlefield where her soldiers held the line. Living or dead, they could ask no grander eulogy."

Prepared by ARMISTEAD J. MAUPIN, Raleigh, North Carolina
(Great-grandson of Gen. L. O'B. Branch)

Alfred Pleasonton. The patriotic citizens of Boonsboro aided the Union advance by firing at the Confederates from the rooftops and the windows of their homes.

One of McClellan's aides was in the forefront of the advance. He always loved a good fight and in the street fighting in Boonsboro he won a citation for bravery. The dashing young trooper was George Armstrong Custer.

Sharpsburg stands in a great bend in the Potomac, between that river and the Antietam Creek. The Antietam runs north and south. The hills between Sharpsburg and the Antietam were favorable for a defensive action, and by making a stand at Sharpsburg, Lee would be within 20 miles of Harpers Ferry. Jackson and the commands sent to capture Harpers Ferry would be able to rejoin the main army without too much difficulty.

About noon a courier arrived from Jackson with news of the capture of Harpers Ferry. Lee had the glad tidings announced to his small army. Once again the Confederates felt confident and had the hope of gaining a victory on Maryland soil.

The joy was short-lived. About 3 p.m. on that same day, the long blue columns of Union infantry could be seen advancing toward the Antietam. It seemed to stretch, according to General Longstreet, "as far as the eye could see . . . it was an awe-inspiring spectacle."

McClellan established his headquarters at the home of Philip Pry, located on a commanding ridge midway between Keedysville and Sharpsburg. The Army of the Potomac deployed on either side of the Antietam Creek, a stream soon to run red with the blood of those who would be killed in the ensuing conflict.

McClellan decided it was too late in the day to launch an attack. Yet he knew he outnumbered Lee at least five to one. He knew also that Jackson and the troops used to capture Harpers Ferry could not possibly arrive before the next day. Every delay in issuing the attack order gave valuable time to the Confederates.

During those two days, the various batteries were placed and the bivouac areas were designated to the



James Longstreet

Jesse L. Reno

various corps. Had McClellan struck Lee with every available force, his name might rank today as the greatest of all Civil War generals. Perhaps the Army of Northern Virginia would have been destroyed along the Antietam. However, McClellan watched and waited.

The decision to stay and fight at Sharpsburg was perhaps the boldest of Lee's military career. To recross the Potomac into Virginia would be to abandon the initiative, and to submit to the necessity of fighting a defensive battle on the already war-torn soil of the South. At the same time a retreat, without battle, would probably mean the permanent loss of Maryland to the Confederacy. It would also mean the end of any immediate hope for independence and foreign intervention.

A little past noon on the 16th, Walker's forces arrived on the field. Walker and Jackson reported to Lee's headquarters and Jackson was sent to the area around the Dunker Church.

The Dunker Church stands a mile north of Sharpsburg on the west side of the road to Hagerstown. In those days it was surrounded by the West Woods. Across the road from the north end of the West Woods was the forty-acre Miller Cornfield. To the right of the cornfield was the East Woods. This was the area assigned to Jackson, and it was in this area that the fighting began on the 17th.

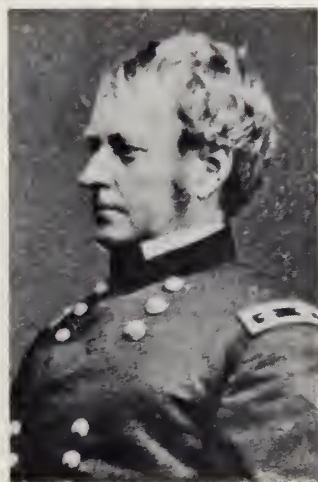
D. H. Hill's command, reduced greatly by the fighting at South Mountain, occupied the Confederate center, maintaining a position in a sunken road which connected the Hagerstown pike with the Boonsboro road. South of the town the line of defense was manned by Longstreet's troops with special attention being given to the area around the Rohrbach Bridge, to be called Burnside Bridge after the battle.

McClellan had great plans for the battle. His strategy was to send the First Corps under Joseph Hooker, and the 12th under J. K. F. Mansfield, against the Confederate left held by Jackson. This would mean an attack against the Confederate positions in the Miller Cornfield and West Woods. These two corps

(Continued on page 45)



Ambrose P. Hill



Joseph Hooker

IN MEMORY

OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS WHO FOUGHT AT THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG

1st Infantry Regiment (Provisional Army), Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division
 1st South Carolina Rifles, Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division
 1st South Carolina (Volunteers), Jenkins' Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 2nd South Carolina Rifles, Jenkins' Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 2nd Infantry Regiment, Kershaws' Brigade, McLaws' Division
 3rd Infantry Regiment, Kershaws' Brigade, McLaws' Division
 5th Infantry Regiment, Jenkins' Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 6th Infantry Regiment, Jenkins' Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 8th Infantry Regiment, Kershaws' Brigade, McLaws' Division
 7th Infantry Regiment, Kershaws' Brigade, McLaws' Division
 12th Infantry Regiment, Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division
 13th Infantry Regiment, Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division
 14th Infantry Regiment, Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division
 15th Infantry Regiment, Drayton's Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 17th Infantry Regiment, Evans' Brigade, Independent Brigade
 18th Infantry Regiment, Evans' Brigade, Independent Brigade.
 22nd Infantry Regiment, Evans' Brigade, Independent Brigade
 23rd Infantry Regiment, Evans' Brigade, Independent Brigade
 Palmetto Sharpshooters, Jenkins' Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 Hampton Legion, Hood's (Wofford) Brigade, Hood's Division
 Holcombe Legion, Evans' Brigade, Independent Brigade
 4th Infantry Battalion, Jenkins' Brigade, D. R. Jones' Division
 2nd South Carolina Cavalry Regiment, Hampton's Brigade, Stuart's Cavalry Division (Lee)

ARTILLERY

Brooks' Battery, (Elliott commanding), S. D. Lee's Battalion, Longstreet's Corps.
 Bachman's Battery (German Artillery), Frobels' Battalion, Hood's Division
 Boyce's Battery (The MacBeth Battery), Evans' Independent Brigade
 Garden's Battery (Palmetto Artillery), Frobels' Battalion, Hood's Division
 McIntosh's Battery (The Pee Dee Artillery), A. P. Hill's Division
 Hart's Battery (Pelham's Horse Artillery) Stuart's Cavalry Division



SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Frederick County in American History

By Edward S. Delaplaine

*Biographer of Thomas Johnson
and Francis Scott Key*



**Memorial to Civil War Correspondents
At Gathland State Park**

FREDERICK TOWN in Maryland was laid out in 1745 on a tract of land owned by Daniel Dulany, the elder. It was settled in 1746 by a group of immigrants headed by John Thomas Schley, a schoolmaster from Morzheim, Germany, who erected the first house in the town.

It is supposed that Frederick Town was named in honor of Frederick, Prince of Wales, King George II's son, a friend of Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore, with an additional compliment to Lord Baltimore's 14-year-old son, Frederick Calvert, who afterwards became the sixth and last Lord Baltimore.

Upon the creation of Frederick County in 1748 Frederick Town became the county seat. Its name was reduced to Frederick when it was incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland by an Act passed in 1817.

Prior to the American Revolution, Frederick County comprised all of the Province of Maryland west of Baltimore and Prince George's Counties, thus including all of the territory in the present Counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery and portions of Carroll and Howard Counties. It retained this extensive area until 1776.

In April, 1755, a decade after Frederick Town was laid out, Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock encamped here on his expedition toward Fort Duquesne. Benjamin Franklin, Deputy Postmaster General of the North American Colonies, came down from Philadelphia to confer with Braddock, and Col. George Washington arrived here in time to join his staff.

A decade later the "Immortal Twelve" Judges of the Frederick County Court made history when on November 23, 1765, they were the first jurists in America to repudiate the Stamp Act which the British Parliament had imposed on the thirteen colonies.

During the next decade the colonists were repeatedly protesting against the tyranny of King George III. In May, 1775, the Continental Congress sent requests to the Colonies to raise rifle companies for a Continental Army. The Committee of Observation of Frederick County appealed for two companies. The first company, 130 men led by Michael Cresap, set out from Frederick on July 18, 1775, and by marching 550 miles in 22 days reached Cambridge on August 9. Thus Cresap's Riflemen, the first recruits from below the Mason and Dixon Line, became the nucleus of the Continental Army.



PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE PARK

A TRIBUTE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS WHO FOUGHT AT ANTIETAM

1st Penna. Reserves, Seymour, Meade, Hooker
2nd Penna. Reserves, Seymour, Meade, Hooker
* 3rd Penna. Reserves, Magilton, Meade, Hooker
* 4th Penna. Reserves, Magilton, Meade, Hooker
5th Penna. Reserves, Seymour, Meade, Hooker
6th Penna. Reserves, Seymour, Meade, Hooker
* 7th Penna. Reserves, Magilton, Meade, Hooker
* 8th Penna. Reserves, Magilton, Meade, Hooker
9th Penna. Reserves, Anderson, Meade, Hooker
10th Penna. Reserves, Anderson, Meade, Hooker
11th Penna. Reserves, Anderson, Meade, Hooker
* 12th Penna. Reserves, Anderson, Meade, Hooker
13th Penna. Reserves, Seymour, Meade, Hooker
11th Regiment, Hartsuff's Brigade, Ricketts' Division, Hooker's Corps
23rd Regiment, Cochrane, Couch's IV Corps
28th Regiment, Tyndale, Greene, Mansfield
* 45th Regiment, Welsh, Willcox, Burnside
46th Regiment, Crawford, Williams, Mansfield
* 48th Regiment, Nagle, Sturgis, Burnside (miners)
49th Regiment, Hancock, Smith, Franklin
* 50th Regiment, Christ, Willcox, Burnside
* 51st Regiment, Ferrero, Sturgis, Burnside
33rd Regiment, Brooke, Richardson, Sumner
56th Regiment, Wainwright, Doubleday, Hooker
61st Regiment, Cochrane, Couch's IV Corps
62nd Regiment, Griffin, Morell, Porter
69th Regiment, Howard, Sedgwick, Sumner
71st Regiment, Howard, Sedgwick, Sumner
72nd Regiment, Howard, Sedgwick, Sumner
81st Regiment, Caldwell, Richardson, Sumner
82nd Regiment, Cochrane, Couch's IV Corps
83rd Regiment, Stockton, Morell, Porter
88th Regiment, Christian, Ricketts, Hooker
90th Regiment, Christian, Ricketts, Hooker

Light Artillery

Battery C, Ricketts' Division, Hooker's Corps
* Battery D, Sturgis' Division, Burnside's Corps
Battery E, Mansfield's Corps
Battery F, Mansfield's Corps

91st Regiment, Tyler, Humphreys, Porter
93rd Regiment, Howe, Couch's IV Corps
95th Regiment, Newton, Slocum, Franklin
96th Regiment, Bartlett, Slocum, Franklin
98th Regiment, Howe, Couch's IV Corps
* 109th Regiment, Welsh, Willcox, Burnside
102nd Regiment, Howe, Couch's IV Corps
106th Regiment, Howard's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, Sumner's Corps
107th Regiment, Duryea, Ricketts, Hooker
109th Regiment, Stainrock, Greene, Mansfield
111th Regiment, Stainrock, Greene, Mansfield
118th Regiment, Barnes, Morell, Porter (Corn Exchange)
123rd Regiment, Allabach, Humphrey, Porter
* 124th Regiment, Crawford, Williams, Mansfield
* 125th Regiment, Crawford, Williams, Mansfield
126th Regiment, Tyler, Humphrey, Porter
* 128th Regiment, Crawford, Williams, Mansfield
129th Regiment, Tyler, Humphrey, Porter
* 130th Regiment, Morris, French, Sumner
131st Regiment, Allabach, Humphrey, Porter
* 132nd Regiment, Kimball, French, Sumner
133rd Regiment, Allabach, Humphrey, Porter
134th Regiment, Tyler, Humphrey, Porter
* 137th Regiment, Hancock, Smith, Franklin
139th Regiment, Howe, Couch's IV Corps
155th Regiment, Allabach, Humphrey, Porter
Zouaves d'Afrique (1 company), Gordon, Williams, Mansfield
3rd Cavalry, Davis, Pleasonton's Division, Army
4th Cavalry, Rush, Pleasonton's Division, Army
8th Cavalry, Farnsworth, Pleasonton's Division, Army
12th Cavalry, McReynolds, Pleasonton's Division, Army
15th Cavalry, unattached, Pleasonton's Division, Army
6th Cavalry, Troops B & G only, Escort Franklin's Corps

1st Light Artillery

Battery A, Meade's Division, Hooker
Battery B, Meade's Division, Hooker
Battery C, Couch's IV Corps
Battery D, Couch's IV Corps
Battery F, Ricketts' Division, Hooker

*Indicates Monuments on Antietam Battlefield

PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

On June 15, 1775, Thomas Johnson, who moved from Calvert County to Frederick County to practice law and engage in business enterprises, nominated George Washington for commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. On February 13, 1777, Johnson became the first Governor of the State of Maryland. While serving as Governor, he supplied Washington's troops with food and equipment that helped save them from disaster. In 1791 President Washington appointed him Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and he wrote the first opinion in the Supreme Court.

John Hanson, a resident of Frederick, served as the first President of the United States in Congress assembled under the Articles of Confederation from November, 1781, to November, 1782.

Francis Scott Key, who was admitted to the Frederick Bar in 1800, resided here until he moved to Georgetown to continue the practice of law. On September 14, 1814, Key, after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry from his cartel ship, wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

Ten years later Frederick royally entertained the great French patriot, Gen. Lafayette. The reception given him here in December, 1824, is a bright chapter in the annals of Maryland.

Roger Brooke Taney, who practiced law in Frederick from 1801 to 1823, served in President Andrew Jackson's Cabinet as Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, and succeeded John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States, serving from 1836 until his death in 1864. While he was Chief Justice he administered the presidential oath to seven Presidents: Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Abraham Lincoln.

On March 6, 1857, Taney delivered the decision in the Dred Scott Case. He believed that the decision in this case would "stand the test of time and the sober judgment of the country," but it only added fuel to the bitter controversy over slavery.

At the unveiling of the bust of Taney in Frederick in 1931, however, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes declared: "With the passing of the years, and the softening of old asperities, the arduous service nobly rendered by Roger Brooke Taney has received its fitting recognition. He bore his wounds with the fortitude of an invincible spirit. He was a great Chief Justice."

Then in 1954 at the dedication of the monument at Taney's grave in Frederick, Chief Justice Earl Warren said: "In a manner of speaking, today's tribute helps redress an old wrong — helps erase the calumny which Taney's enemies had hurled at him during his lifetime and which superficial historians preserved as gospel truth for a time after his death. Few men in American life — and surely no Justice of the Supreme Court — have been so grossly misrepresented as Taney."

During the Civil War there was a division of sentiment in Frederick County in regard to secession, but the majority of the citizens were loyal to the Union.



Barbara Fritchie's home in Frederick, Md., is the site where the heroine of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem is said to have waved a Union flag in defiance of "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate troops as they passed through Frederick on their way to Antietam.

History was made in Frederick in 1861 when the Legislature of Maryland met here in extraordinary session upon the call of Governor Thomas H. Hicks. At this session a bill regarded as equivalent to an ordinance of secession was introduced but failed of passage.

The Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, reached Frederick on September 8, 1862, on its first invasion of Maryland. General Lee was disappointed with the cool reception he received. Many houses and stores were locked. There was at least one resident, 96-year-old Barbara Fritchie, who waved the American flag at the Confederate troops as they marched through the town on September 10. The poem "Barbara Fritchie" has become famous throughout the world. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who was a guest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in May, 1943, at Camp Shangri-La, the President's lodge on Catskill Mountain, showed his familiarity with the poem by reciting a considerable part of it when he stopped in Frederick to see the Barbara Fritchie House.

On September 9 Gen. Lee, deciding to send about half of his army to attack the Union garrison at Harpers Ferry, issued Special Orders No. 191 ordering "Stonewall" Jackson to attack it from Bolivar Heights, Gen. McLaws from Maryland Heights, and Gen. Walker from Loudoun Heights; and ordering Gen. Longstreet to proceed on the National Road to Boonsboro, to be followed by Gen. D. H. Hill's division as rear guard. Lee made three copies of the order: one for Jackson, one for Longstreet and one for Hill. Hill was not under Jackson's command at that time, but Jackson thought he was, and so made a copy of the order for him. Accordingly two copies were on the

Middletown's "Barbara Frietchie"

The Story of "Nancy" Crouse

"Bravest of all in Fredericktown," John Greenleaf Whittier called the heroine of his well-known Civil War poem, Barbara Frietchie.

Had he heard the story of how "Nancy" Crouse defied the Rebel soldiers who sought to take her beloved Stars and Stripes from her at her home in Middletown, only eight miles distant from Frederick, he would undoubtedly have immortalized this young patriot as "bravest of all in Middletown."

When Southern troops poured from Frederick "over the mountain wall" into the Middletown Valley on Monday, September 8, 1862, on their move toward South Mountain and Antietam, a party of fifteen horsemen, led by Capt. Edward S. Motter, a native of the Valley, visited Middletown and enjoyed the hospitality for a few, brief hours of Samuel D. Riddlemoser, a southern sympathizer. Next door to Mr. Riddlemoser lived George W. Crouse, a baker and a Union man of strong convictions. His 17-year-old daughter, Miss Nannie H. Crouse (Nancy), had strong patriotic motivations of her own and every day she would fly a large American flag from the second-story window of her father's house, much to Mr. Riddlemoser's annoyance. "That rag will come down some day," he would tell her.

On this particular day Riddlemoser's visiting cavalymen likewise took aversion to the floating banner. A dozen of them dismounted and were rushing up the porch steps when Nancy and her friend, Miss Effie Titlow, stepped out of the front door and inquired what they wanted. "That Yankee rag," replied one of them, moving toward the door, as if to enter the house to tear the flag

down. But Nancy, with a taunt, sprang past him, rushed upstairs, hauled down the flag and returned to the porch with it draped about her. When she refused to surrender it, after repeated demands, one of the ruffians placed a pistol at her head and threatened to kill her.

"You may shoot me, but never will I willingly give up my country's flag into the hands of traitors," the brave girl replied. However, when she saw the men were in earnest and realized the odds were against her, she handed the flag to the Captain, who tied it around his horse's head and rode away. A detachment of Union cavalry, hard upon the heels of the Rebel unit, learned of the incident and pursued the group, capturing every man except Captain Motter. They returned the flag to Miss Crouse and again it flew proudly from the window of her home.

Whittier never immortalized this brave Middletown girl, but an Ohio poet, Thomas Chalmers Harbaugh, a native of Middletown, became so impressed by the account which he read of the exploit in the local paper of that date and by the eye-witness report of the occurrence as later told by Nancy's girl friend, Miss Titlow, who subsequently became Mrs. Effie Herron, of Washington, D. C., that he memorialized her in a poem, "The Ballad of Nancy Crouse." Nancy later married John H. Bennett, of Frederick, grandfather of Alton Y. Bennett, prominent attorney of that city. She died here on February 22, 1908, but to all Middletown residents who know the story of her brave act she will be remembered as "bravest of all in Middletown," that September day just preceding the bloody struggles at South Mountain and Antietam.

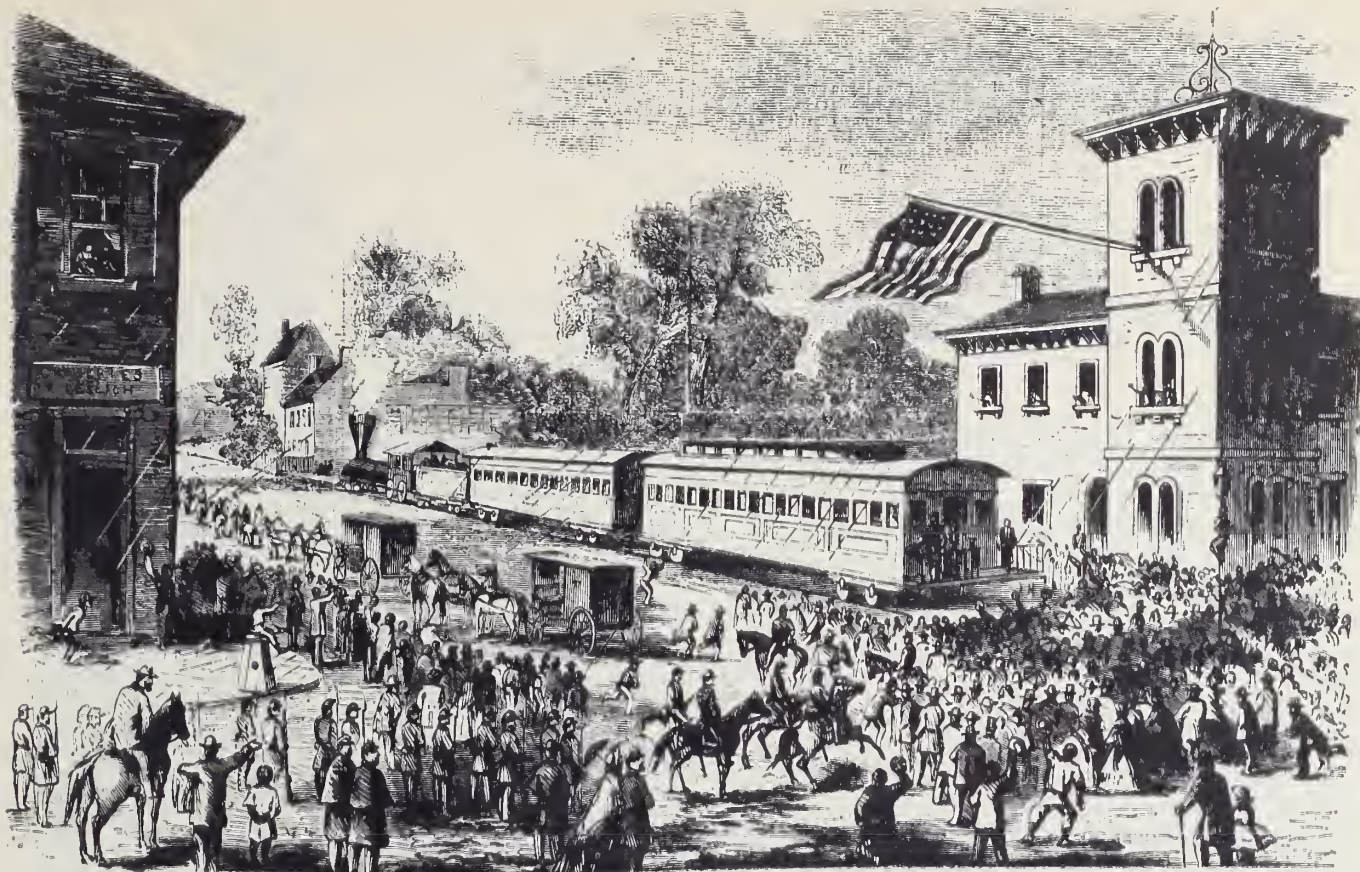


This page contributed, courtesy of the

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OF MIDDLETOWN, MARYLAND

In tribute to the town's heroine, Nancy Crouse, and in recognition of the town's part in the bloody struggle of 100 years ago.



President Abraham Lincoln's train arriving in Frederick after the Battle of Antietam.

way to Hill. However, Hill received only one copy, the original copy issued from Lee's headquarters having been lost by a staff officer near the camp ground south of Frederick.

The Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. George B. McClellan, arrived in Frederick on September 12. When the blue-clad soldiers appeared in town they were given great ovations. It was a time of jubilation.

Early on the morning of September 13 the first of the Union troops started out of Frederick in pursuit of the Confederates. Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, noticing a group of soldiers in front of Barbara Fritchie's home, dismounted from his horse and was invited into her home. Mrs. Fritchie treated him to a glass of homemade wine and also presented to him a large homemade American flag with 34 stars.

It was on that day that General McClellan had the amazing good fortune of learning all the movements of the Confederate troops. It happened that after the Union troops arrived at the Confederate camp ground, Sgt. John M. Bloss and Pvt. Barton W. Mitchell, of Company F, 27th Indiana Regiment, found a sheet of paper wrapped around three cigars; on this paper were the directions given by Lee for all the Confederate divisions. It was a copy of Special Orders No. 191. The paper was brought to Gen. McClellan. With this valuable information, he ordered one section of his army to proceed over the National Road to Turner's Gap and another section to go by

way of Crampton's Gap — six miles south of Turner's — to relieve Harpers Ferry. Thus a piece of paper, wrapped around three cigars, was an important link in the chain of American History.

Gen. Lee, on being informed that a copy of his Special Orders No. 191 had fallen into McClellan's hands, decided to endeavor to hold the three gaps of South Mountain — Turner's, Fox's and Crampton's — to prevent McClellan's troops from wedging between the two parts of his army.

September 14 was a day of intense excitement in Middletown on the National Road west of Frederick. It was Sunday, but the church bells did not ring that morning. Thousands of soldiers came marching by, and there were many mule-drawn wagons and mounted guns. Gen. McClellan, "the Little Napoleon," sat proudly on his horse as the soldiers cheered him on their way to South Mountain.

At Bolivar, a short distance west of Middletown, Hooker's Corps turned off to the right toward Turner's Gap, while Reno's Corps went to the left to attack Fox's Gap a mile south of Turner's. Because of the trees, bushes, rocks and stone fences, South Mountain was a strong defense for the Confederates.

Early in the day, Lieut. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, commander of the 23rd Ohio Regiment, was injured, and he was carried to Middletown. For some weeks he was nursed in a private home in the town. Less

(Continued on page 54)

A Warm Welcome

from the

SHARPSBURG LIONS CLUB



From Left to Right:

J. Edgar Remsburg, David A. Gross, John J. Roulette, Roger E. Moore, Clifton L. Smith, William Wyand, Theodore Poffenberger, Thomas E. Crampton, Fred O. Flook, Albert E. Davis, Walter H. Shealy, M.D., J. Keith Meyers, William T. DeLauney, Samuel H. Lohman, M. Howell Davis, Theodore H. Hebb, Raymond F. Munch, Edward Q. Carter, Herbert F. Myers. Not present when this picture was taken: Rev. Charles Bix, Houston E. Carnahan, John E. Copeland, J. Wesley Dorsey, Donald Kretzer, Robert Line, William Phillips, Theodore Delauney.



Visit Historic Sharpsburg and the Antietam Battlefield



"LITTLE HEISKELL"

Hagerstown, The Ante-Bellum Hub City

By E. Russell Hicks

Long before human history began on this planet, nature was preparing our Appalachian region for a happy, prosperous population and a hub-city in its midst. It seems the geological ages had a main objective, in these parts, the creation of a second paradise for man where the good of *America, the Beautiful*, would be crowned with brotherhood; thus making our part of the universe a model of orderly and adventurous living.

This seems especially true of the Great Appalachian Valley which extends all the way from the St. Lawrence Valley southward to central Alabama and into eastern Tennessee, a distance of about a thousand miles. It was no accident that Hagerstown should grow up a gateway to the South in this great valley's heart. But this is just one-half of the story. The Potomac River is one of the great freaks of history. It has its origin in several springs high in the mountainous regions of West Virginia, almost in sight of the Cheat River which flows into the Monogahela, a branch of the Ohio. Not far away are the headwaters of the Youghioghney River, which is farther eastward than the Potomac's first source yet it too flows into the Monogahela.

Between the Potomac's beginning and the Chesapeake Bay are many mountain ranges but to this bay the river seemed determined to send its waters. During the geological ages it cut its way through the layers of mountains just as a buzz-saw cuts through a stick of timber. When it penetrated the Great Appalachian Valley it gashed across it and bisected its north-south routes. It was the stubborn Potomac that made possible Hagerstown and Washington, D. C., greater Baltimore, and the state of Maryland.

Hagerstown from an early date in American history became the hub of the valley — a gateway to both the South and West — a crossroads of history and commerce.

As it developed as the core of the valley it took the name of Hagerstown from Jonathan Hager, its founder, whose keen eye detected the location as a fine site for a prosperous and happy community. He wanted its name, however, to be Elizabethtown in honor of his wife, but the public would have only Hagerstown. Its centrality in the heart of the valley made it the county seat for Washington County when it was organized in 1776.

Next to Hagerstown's geographic and strategical



LOCOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE DURING CIVIL WAR PERIOD

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position, her importance in history has been due to the character of the people who came to live within its environs. It took the early English one hundred years to creep from the Chesapeake Bay up to the banks of the Antietam to live. Coming down the Valley at that time was a stream of Scotch-Irish from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Many of them went on to Kentucky and Tennessee but a number remained in the Hagerstown Valley. They were a hearty, upright, substantial type of immigrant, lovers of liberty and adventure. It was they who cleared the valley of wild beasts and wild Indians.

The Scotch-Irish were followed by a wave of peaceful Germans who came through the gaps of South Mountain from Frederick County and from Lancaster County, Pa., to settle on the rich farm lands. They were an industrious, hard-working, resourceful, thrifty, God-fearing folk. So many came to Western Maryland that it was dubbed "Little Germany."

Jonathan Hager was a German. He was a farmer, miller, cattleman and lumberman. He was also a captain in the French and Indian War and represented his section, then a part of Frederick County, in the Maryland House of Delegates. A few decades after founding his town it was termed by a writer as the largest little town in importance in all America. Flour was taken to Williamsport in barrels from the Hager Mills, placed on flat-bottom boats and after several unloadings to lift the boats over the shoals of the river it reached Alexandria, Va., where it was shipped to Europe.

Hagerstown, at an early date, had its streets lined with small shops producing leather and metal goods, paper, crockery, cheese, pretzels, apple butter, sauerkraut and many other materials made by hand. George Washington visited Hagerstown in 1790, rode through its main street which at once took his name. Other



The Rochester House or Mount Prospect in Hagerstown was the home of Mrs. Howard Kennedy during the Civil War. It was the house in which Oliver Wendell Holmes, later Chief Justice of the United States, was nursed back to health after being wounded at the Battle of Antietam.

nationalities to come to Hagerstown in early times to live were the English, the Swiss, the French-Huguenots, the Dutch, the Scandinavians, and brought to it were the Negro slaves. At an early date, Hagerstown became a cosmopolitan melting pot of nationalities.

A German, Herr Heiskell of Hesse, Germany, came to Hagerstown to live. He was amazed at its good neighborliness, existing among all nationalities. Each had its own culture, church and family life but no one lived to himself. In 1769 he made a weather vane to be placed on the building in the public square used for a market and court house. It was made of two sheets of Welsh wrought-iron riveted together and was a silhouette of a Hessian soldier. Soon people thought of it as a patron saint, guarding the toleration and progress of the town. It became famous in Europe and America. During the Civil War a Confederate sharpshooter shot a bullet through Little Heiskell's shoulder.

After the Revolution, Col. Nathaniel Rochester came to Hagerstown to live and manufacture rope. In the beautiful home he built, "Mount Prospect," he organized the first bank of Western Maryland, established one of the first academies of the county and planned great real-estate developments, one of which was on a tract of land in western New York which became Rochester. Here he went to live after becoming Hagerstown's first postmaster.

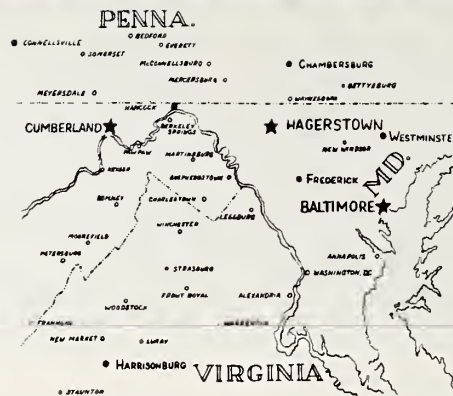
Hagerstown was put on a life-line of the nation when the Cumberland Road became the National Pike and was extended as far as Illinois. Much of her early history was built around Conestoga Wagons and Taverns. Wagoners, going to Baltimore to the West, often carried little bundles of Hagerstown Almanacs, produced by John Gruber, to crossroads' stores to be sold beyond the mountains.

(Continued on page 62)



The Market House in Hagerstown was located in the center of town and through it roads passed East and West, North and South. Atop the building, on the weather vane, stood the metal figure of "Little Heiskell," the silhouette of a Hessian soldier.

ELECTRIFYING EVENTS 1962



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BATTLE OF ANTIETAM - 100 YEARS AGO - 1862

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Jonathon Hager's original stone house. Photo by A. Audrey Bodine.

Jonathan Hager's Dwelling House

By Mary Vernon Mish

When Jonathan Hager took up his first land patent in 1739, the western portion of Lord Baltimore's Colony of Maryland was known to few settlers. It had been, and still was, the domain of explorers, fur-traders and Indians.

Nevertheless, on the two-hundred-acre tract where Hager settled and which he named "Hager's Fancy," there already were "improvements" in the form of two "sorry houses" and "3 acres of corn field fenced in," the results of the labor of the owner of the original assignment of land, one Evan Shelby, Sr. It is interesting to note that Shelby was the father of a general bearing the same name, and the grandfather of General Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky.

One of the "sorry" or poorly built houses, as described by the surveyor, was adjacent to two springs, and was in the summer of 1739 in use as "Jonathan Hager's dwelling house." The general location was important inasmuch as the springs on this immediate site were the headsprings of the present City Park area, and were, as well, the source of the Marsh Run

which as early as 1738 turned the wheel of John Stull's mill at its confluence with the Antietam Creek only one-half mile away.

The following year after his advent into Western Maryland, young Jonathan Hager married a neighbor, Elizabeth Kershner, the daughter of a provident, land-holding family. Since Hager would hardly have moved such a bride into a frontier hovel, he built for her a two-story-high stone cabin, made, to be sure, of surface fieldstone, but staunch enough to have stood for over 220 years. Because it was of stone, it was built directly over the two springs previously described. Aside from the convenience of having running water in the home, in this sensible manner the risk of being ambushed by Indians at some embowered watersource was precluded.

With its two great original fireplaces — one of stone and one of brick — and with its Jacobean stairwell on the second floor, this structure represented by frontier standards the home of a rich man. The full-length strap hinges on the doors, still intact, were no doubt ham-

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The Hager House is located in the City Park in Hagerstown and is presently being restored. During the excavation, a second foundation was uncovered, pictured at left, which is contiguous to the west wall of the house. Pictured at right is the spring room where much of the cooking was done. During the restoration of the Hager House, a valuable collection of artifacts was uncovered which is considered one of the finest collections in the country.

mered out by Hager himself, described in this early period as a "blacksmith," and "gunsmith."

We have William Eddis' word for it when he visited Hagerstown in 1772 on an official mission as Surveyor of Customs under Lord Baltimore, that Jonathan Hager had begun his town for the purpose of giving "encouragement to traders" and "to erect proper habitations for the stowage of goods, for supply of the adjacent country." From Hager's association in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia with fur-traders and from this contemporary description, there is scant doubt but that he had settled at his strategic location and had built his stone dwelling for use not only as a home but also as a frontier storehouse.

As early as 1745, after having improved his home by adding an additional story, Hager sold his property to one Jacob Rohrer for three times its purchase price. While a promoter at heart, the death of his father-in-law in this same year, along with other family considerations, possibly influenced his removal two miles westward to his 2,000 acre tract, "Hager's Delight." In 1762, when he later laid out his village of Elizabeth-Town, soon called Hager's-Town, the founder, in the custom of the affluent landowners of his day, also maintained a town house. Captain Hager's was on the northeast corner of the Public Square.

In 1944 the Washington County Historical Society purchased the original stone house, Hager's Fancy, from the descendants of the Rohrer family. Eight years later, after raising the necessary funds, the Society, under the active assistance of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and of the Maryland Historical Society, and under the direct guidance of Mr. Francis H. Jencks of the Baltimore architectural firm of Wrenn, Lewis & Jencks, undertook the task of restoring a house

which had fortunately remained unaltered over the long years.

It was at this time that the chairman of restoration, in investigating the dirt fill beneath the porch, discovered a virtual treasure-trove of 18th Century artifacts. This area, encompassed within a stone foundation, had once probably been used as a storage-cellar; later it had been littered with debris of all kinds. This midden turned out to be "the finest archaeological find in all Maryland," according to Art Historian Henry Chandlee Forman. It was further qualified by Mr. Malcolm Watkins, a curator of the Smithsonian Institution, as ranking next to the collection at Jamestown.

No one today knows why this under-porch area was converted by traditionally tidy Germans, as represented by the Hagers and Rohrers, into a repository for trash. At first, Indian raids might have played a part; and the affects of plagues have been suggested. In any event, the catch-all at last filled to capacity was covered over with dirt, and was sealed up at some indeterminate date prior to the Civil War.

The multitude and variety of items uncovered under the porch was worth the back-breaking work involved in sifting the sizeable amount of fill. Handsome pottery, much of it decorated in green; square-hipped Holland gin bottles, used in the Indian Trade, along with Indian Trade beads; buttons of all description from silver, pewter and French gilt to five-holed, homemade bone, were much in evidence. Ironwork, possibly wrought by Jonathan Hager himself, covered the gamut from mule- and goat-shoes to strap hinges and the tines of two-pronged, bone-handled forks.

The brass muzzle of a pistol, brass escutcheons, and

(Continued on page 64)

The employees of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland in Frederick and Washington Counties extend to you a hearty welcome to the Battle of Antietam Centennial. We appreciate your joining us in paying tribute to the courageous and dedicated men who fought and died here in devotion to duty and principle.

While you are visiting us during the Centennial, should you require emergency ambulance, fire or police service, just go to the nearest telephone and call the operator. Tell her who and where you are, what is needed and the number of the telephone you are using. She'll see that aid is sent as quickly as possible.

If you feel that we can help in any other way, please call our business office: in Frederick the number is 633-9901 — in Hagerstown the number is 733-9900. Or better still, perhaps you'd like to visit us and pick up a Centennial Souvenir Booklet in which you can list the names and addresses of those good people you meet during this historic occasion.

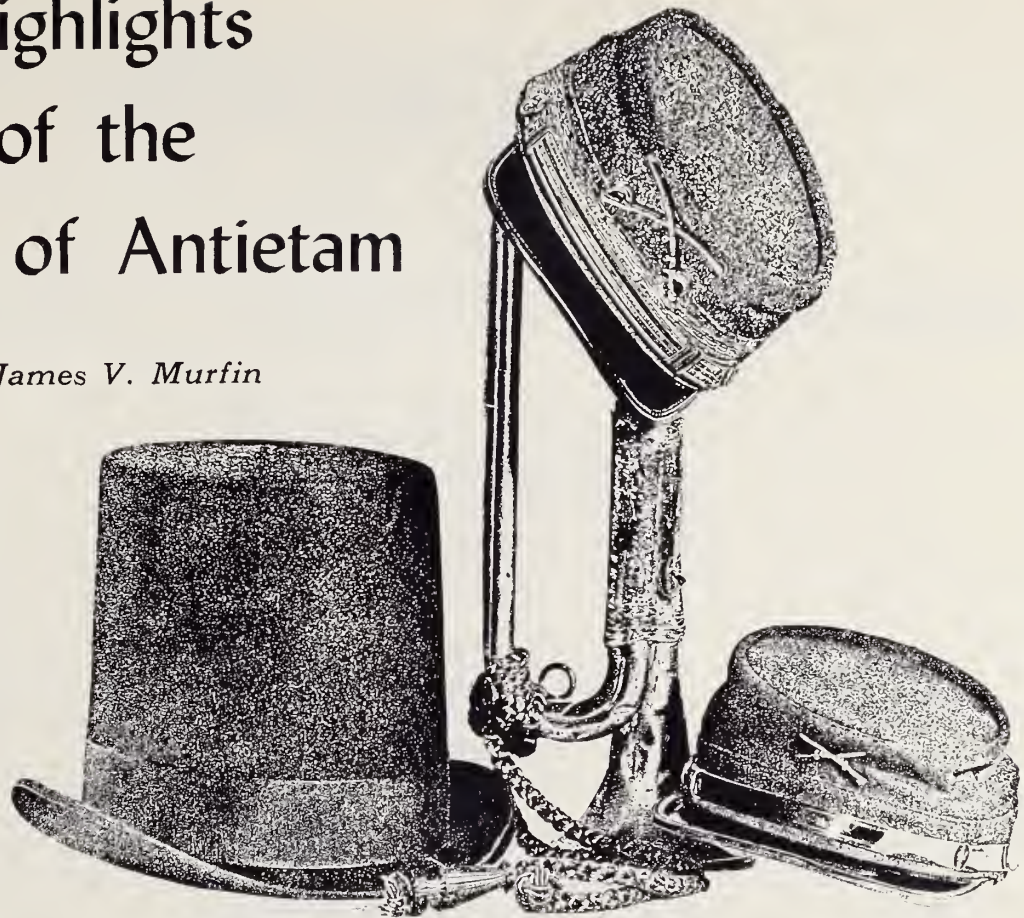
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Highlights of the Battle of Antietam

By James V. Murfin



The battle which took place on the fields surrounding Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 17, 1862, was unique in many ways. It has been called a decisive battle — some call it the most decisive of the War. Others call it the turning point of the Civil War. It followed a series of three smashing Confederate victories (First Manassas, the Peninsula Campaign, Second Manassas). The Maryland Campaign was the first Confederate penetration into what was termed Northern territory.

All but a few battles of the Civil War carry two names — one christened by the North and one by the South. The Northern soldier named battles after works of nature, thus the Battle of Antietam (Antietam Creek). The Southern soldier did just the opposite. He named his battles after man-made works, thus the Battle of Sharpsburg (Sharpsburg, Maryland).

The Federal army had a total of 28,480 troops at the Battle of South Mountain compared to the Confederates 17,852, resulting in 4,498 casualties, as follows: Federal — 325 killed, 1,403 wounded and 85 missing, a total of 1,813; Confederate — 325 killed, 1,560 wounded, 800 missing, a total of 2,685.

At the Battle of Antietam, the Confederates had 51,844 and the Federals had 75,316, resulting in a total of 26,134 casualties, as follows: Confederates — 2,700 killed, 9,024 wounded, 2,000 missing, a total of 13,724 or 26.1 per cent of those engaged; Federal — 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 missing, a total of 12,410 or 15.4 per cent of those engaged.

“Stonewall” Jackson, commanding a corps, placed Ambrose P. Hill under arrest on Sept. 4, 1862, shortly following Second Manassas, for disobeying an order to move his brigade at a scheduled time. Hill rode at the rear of his brigade in a state of arrest until Sept. 14 when Jackson removed the arrest orders temporarily in face of impending conflict.

Many of the citizens of Sharpsburg quit the town during the 16th and 17th of September. It is known that at least 200 were sheltered in the cellar of the John Kretzer’s house and more than 200 were packed into “Killingsburg Cave,” located about two miles west of town on the high banks of the Old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

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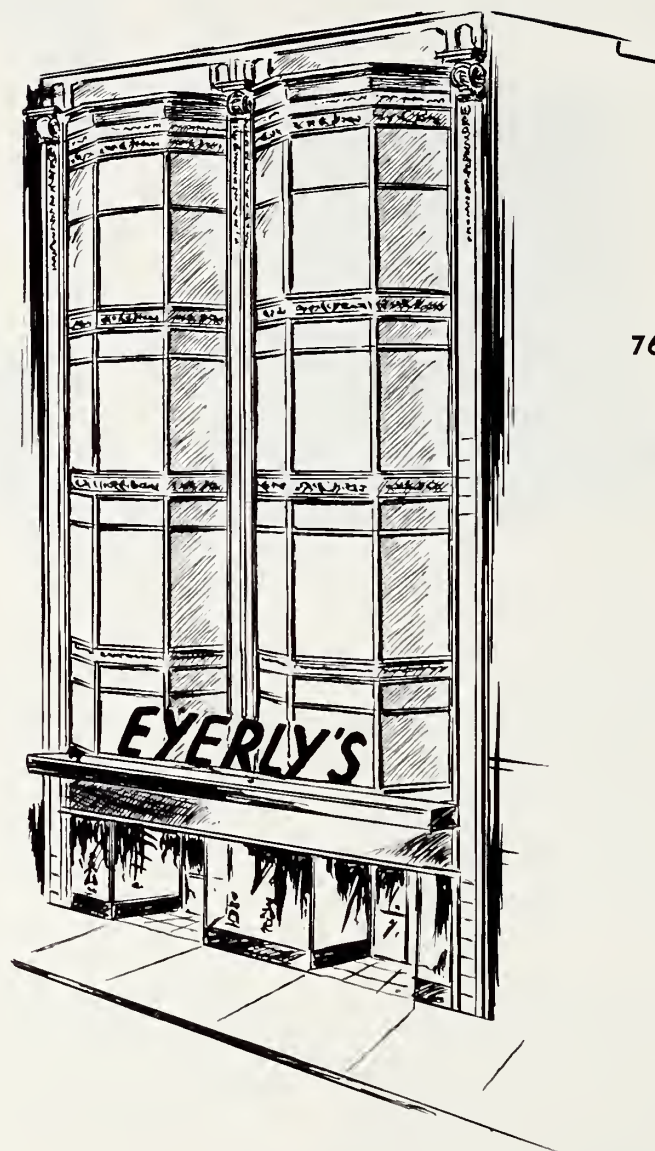
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Although the exact times of the beginning and ending of the battle vary greatly from one source to another, it is estimated to have covered approximately 11 hours, from 5:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Generals McClellan and Burnside of the Federal Army and Jackson and A. P. Hill of the Confederate Army had been classmates at West Point; Jackson and McClellan in the class of 1846 and Burnside and Hill in the class of 1847. Burnside and Hill were very close friends. McClellan and Hill were roommates. (Hill lost a year due to illness and graduated a year behind McClellan.)

McClellan and Hill fell in love with the same girl, Miss Nellie Marcy, daughter of Col. Randolph B. Marcy, later McClellan's Chief of Staff. Burnside entered this strange triangle by interceding for his friend McClellan. Miss Marcy married "Mac" much to the disappointment of Hill who, out of courtesy, attended the wedding. It was Hill who saved the day for the Confederate Army by his spectacular race from Harpers Ferry to close the battle in the late afternoon. McClellan's men always attributed Hill's drive and force to his vengeance of a lost love. And to further split this quartet of romantic characters, Burnside came to odds with McClellan just before that fateful day in September, a wound that was never healed.

Ambrose E. Burnside never set foot on the bridge which now carries his name, during the battle.

Within approximately five and one-half hours following the opening of hostilities, in the see-saw action across the Miller Cornfield, the Union Army lost over 7,000 men and officers. Confederate losses were over 5,700.

Five days following the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which in actuality was a warning to the South that on January 1, 1863, he would free all slaves.

George B. McClellan, whom Lincoln removed from command following Antietam, opposed the President in the election of 1864.

Two future Presidents of the United States served as combatants in the Antietam Campaign. Both were members of the same unit, the 23rd Ohio Volunteers. The regimental commander was Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes who was wounded during the South Mountain phase of the campaign. Sgt. William McKinley, at the age of 19, was in charge of the regiment's commissary department. During the heat of the battle near what is now called Burnside Bridge, he served coffee and food to his men, crossing the bridge under heavy fire. A monument stands to this heroic deed.

(Continued on page 70)

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"Best if it comes from Bast"

READY — FIRE, the field piece roared and recoiled several feet to the rear. The Union gunners rolled their carriage back into battery. The ammunition passer of the gun crew was returning from the caisson where he had been handed a spherical shell by a member of the crew attending the two ammunition chests. From his charts the Corporal gunner determined the range, at better than 1,000 yards and subsequently gouged a hole at the four-second mark on the Bormann Fuse.

The gun, back in battery, number two man received the completed round from the passer. Number one man, who had already sponged the bore, turned his ramrod and readied the rammer for action. Number two man took the shell with attached powder bag, a two-pound charge, and inserted it bag foremost into the muzzle of the 12-lb. Napoleon. Number one gently pushed the completed round down to the base of the bronze tube, all the while keeping his eye on the artilleryman at the rear serving vent.

Firmly seating the completed charge, number one man quickly withdrew the ramrod from the bore, and swinging on one leg leaned away from the anticipated muzzle blast. Number four man at the rear of the barrel quickly inserted a friction tube as soon as the number three gunner had removed his thumbstall from the vent.

The Corporal commanded number three to elevate the muzzle to approximately three degrees for a thousand yard shot. At the same time number four gunner attached his lanyard to the friction tube and, waiting for the signal to fire, stepped clear of the 57-inch artillery wheels. After obtaining the correct elevation, the number three gunner also stepped clear of the wheels. The Corporal himself traversed the piece slightly with the hand spike already installed in the pointing rings at the rear of the gun carriage.

The smoothly working gun crew serving under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker of the Federal Army needed

Ordnance

at

Antietam

By R. U. Darby

no vocal commands to serve their piece. The Corporal stepped to his left and gently slapped the back of number four as a signal to fire. The lanyard was jerked and the ball left the muzzle of the Napoleon at better than the speed of sound. Again and again the smooth working team attended their piece as the field artillery on both their left and right crashed intermittently.

The time was dawn, the 17th day of September 1862.

The place was known to the Northern forces as Antietam and to the men in gray and butternut brown as Sharpsburg.

PARROTT		ORDNANCE RIFLE		MODEL 1857 — NAPOLEON	
Bore:	2.9 and 3 inches — 10 pounder rifled 3.67 inches — 20 pounder rifled	Bore:	3-inch rifled	Bore:	4.62 inches, smooth
Barrel length:	74 inches — 10 pounder 84 inches — 20 pounder	Barrel length:	69 inches	Barrel length:	66 inches
Ammunition:	Semi-fixed, like 3-inch rifle	Ammunition:	Semi-fixed, with powder bag separate	Ammunition:	Fixed, with powder bag tied to wood sabot strapped to ball or nailed to canister
Charge:	1 pound — 10 pounder 2 pound — 20 pounder	Charge:	1 pound for all	Charge:	2.5 pounds for all except 2 pounds for shell
Muzzle velocity:	1,230 feet per second — 10 pounder 1,250 feet per second — 20 pounder	Muzzle velocity:	1,215 feet per second	Muzzle velocity:	1,440 feet per second
Range —5°:	1,850 yards—10 pounder 1,900 yards—20 pounder	Range —5°:	1,830 yards	Range —5°:	1,619 yards

BEACHLEY FURNITURE CO., INC.

**Celebrates its 75th Anniversary
simultaneously with the Centennial of the
Battle of Antietam, the Battle of South
Mountain and the Bicentennial
of the Founding of
Hagerstown, Maryland**

The Beachley Furniture Company, of Hagerstown, Maryland, is marking the 75th anniversary of its founding.

Longevity is not its only claim to fame, however. Among its manufacturing contemporaries, Beachley is one of the few which can boast that descendants of its founder still own and operate the company. Donovan R. Beachley, chairman of its board of directors, and Donovan R. Beachley, Jr., its president, are the grandson and great-grandson of the firm's founder, Ezra Beachley.

The Beachley name long has been recognized in the furniture world as symbolic of consistent high quality compatible with moderate price. Both factors were precepts of Ezra Beachley when in 1887, just two decades after the Civil War ended, he converted a stable in Hagerstown into a modest factory for the manufacture of "chaise lounges for the parlor."

The Beachley firm has expanded repeatedly, steadily increasing its annual output. Today its modern, four-story factory on Hagerstown's North Prospect Street comprises 75,000 square feet of manufacturing — 1,000 feet for each year of its history.

Beachley prides itself in the warm relationship which exists between management and employees in its plant, the chief factor in its small turnover of employees. Many workers have been with the firm for 40 or more years; many have second and third generation members of their families working alongside them.

The later nickname for this one long and bloody day between the two opposing forces was "Artillery Hell" — a name given to the day by Colonel Stephen D. Lee who handled his own artillery battalion with skill and daring, while serving under Longstreet's First Corps.

No attempt will be made to discuss tactics and use of the types of ordnance. The proponents and tactics of both the Blue and Gray ranks have been discussed at some great length for the past century; on the other hand, little discussion has taken place concerning the tools which the artillerymen and infantrymen used at Antietam.

Field artillery more than siege artillery, holds a more dashing place in the hearts of men. Horses and men pitted their muscles and brains against those of their adversaries, and neither one had protection against the other.

In general, the guns in use by McClellan's forces were the same kinds of guns used by General Lee of the South. The three most important on both sides were the Napoleons, the Ordnance Rifle and the Parrott. The South also used another old favorite with which they began the war, the six-pound smooth bore, mostly in cast iron. The odds were on the side of the Union at Antietam, however, with a total of 273 pieces, most of which had a longer range than the Confederates total of 200 guns.

Between McClellan's headquarters, the Pry House, and the Antietam, were installed heavy field artillery. They were almost free from counter-battery action by the Confederates. These 20 pound Parrotts had long ranges. They produced devastating results on the hard-pressed Southern gunners at times when their attention was being held by masses of Union infantry and counter-



The Parrott gun was a rifled, muzzle-loading cannon invented by R. P. Parrott. The Parrotts were used by both sides at Antietam and being considerably more accurate and having over twice the range of smoothbores, they were decisive in many situations.

battery fire of Union field artillery.

During the battle of the Sunken Road, or Bloody Lane, Rebel field artillery was installed on the high ground, back of the Hagerstown Road, firing over the heads of the men in the Lane, tearing the Yankee lines apart. At this crucial moment the big Federal guns beyond the Antietam marked the Rebel batteries for destruction. It must be remembered that this was the last line of defense for the Confederacy during the Battle of Antietam. The sole job of the Confederate artillery was to break the Yankee line and end the battle for the more than 2 to 1 ratio of Union infantry charging Confederate positions.

Strict orders were given to southern gunners to forget about all Yankee guns. In spite of this the big rifles concentrated their fire up and down the long line of Confederate guns, smashing gun wheels, disemboweling gunners, throwing shells through long lines of waiting artillery animals, and in general hammering the entire Confederate artillery position from one end to the other. One of these long range Federal shells found a filled Confederate caisson and blew it up with such a roar that it was overheard above the din of battle, giving both the Union and Confederate forces a view of things to come. A large mushroom cloud, black and gray in color, rose steadily to the heavens.

Individual arms, as a rule, were less complicated to operate and maintain than the heavy ordnance. There were a dozen or more different kinds of foreign rifles and muskets which ranged in general from calibres .577 to .72.

A general description of a musket is a very long, smooth bore firearm. A rifled musket could be the same length and the bore would be rifled instead of smooth like a shotgun. There were many rifled muskets

(Continued on page 77)



The Napoleon was the basic field artillery weapon of both the Federal and the Confederate armies. It was a smoothbore, muzzle-loading field piece and was developed under the auspices of Napoleon III.



Lincoln's Meeting with McClellan after the Battle of Antietam.

History Was Made 100 Years Ago . . . History Is Being Made TODAY

One hundred years ago, the course of history was changed on the bloody battlefield of Antietam (or Sharpsburg).

Today, the course of history is being changed in Washington and Frederick Counties by the expansion of industries, tourist travel and community development.

As an investor-owned, taxpaying electric

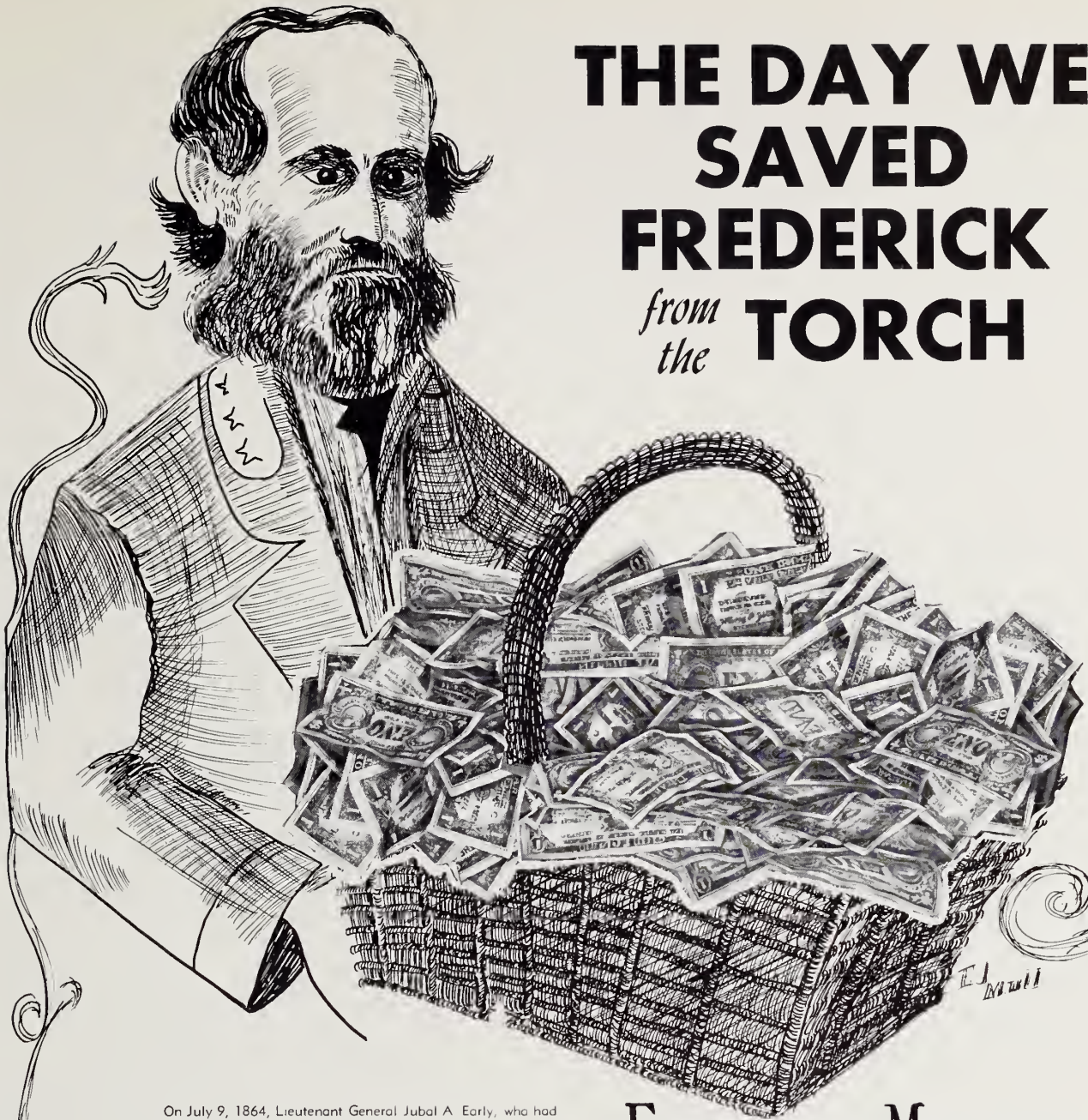
company, we are proud to be assisting the communities we serve in their enthusiastic endeavors to promote this area.

The centennial commemoration of the Battle of Antietam and the bicentennial commemoration of the founding of Hagerstown are of nationwide and historic importance . . . we are proud to be a part of them.

POTOMAC EDISON

An investor-owned taxpaying electric company.

THE DAY WE SAVED FREDERICK *from the* TORCH



On July 9, 1864, Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early, who had just defeated the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley and crossed the Patomac at Harper's Ferry, arrived at Frederick, Md., on his way to Washington, with 10,000 men.

He had planned to burn Washington, however, upon learning that the Union had stored supplies valued in the neighborhood of some \$262,500, he threatened to burn Frederick to the ground unless he received a quantity of supplies valued at \$200,000. While the mayor at the day, William C. Cale, was trying to find that much flour and bacon, a stranger note came from the General demanding \$200,000 in cash.

That night, the mayor and common council passed a resolution that the town should demand this amount from the local banks, "according to their several capitals."

The next day, along with the other banks, we carried our share of currency in a chip basket to City Hall and turned it over to General Early's quartermaster, Major J. R. Braithwaite.

In 1885 the city decided to borrow money for water improvements and a \$250,000 bond was sold. A part of this money was used to pay some of this debt. For 87 years, the city made periodic payments on the money coerced from Frederick. On the morning of September 29, 1951, the final payment on the ransom amounting to \$20,000 was made at the Citizens National Bank office, agent for the bondholders.

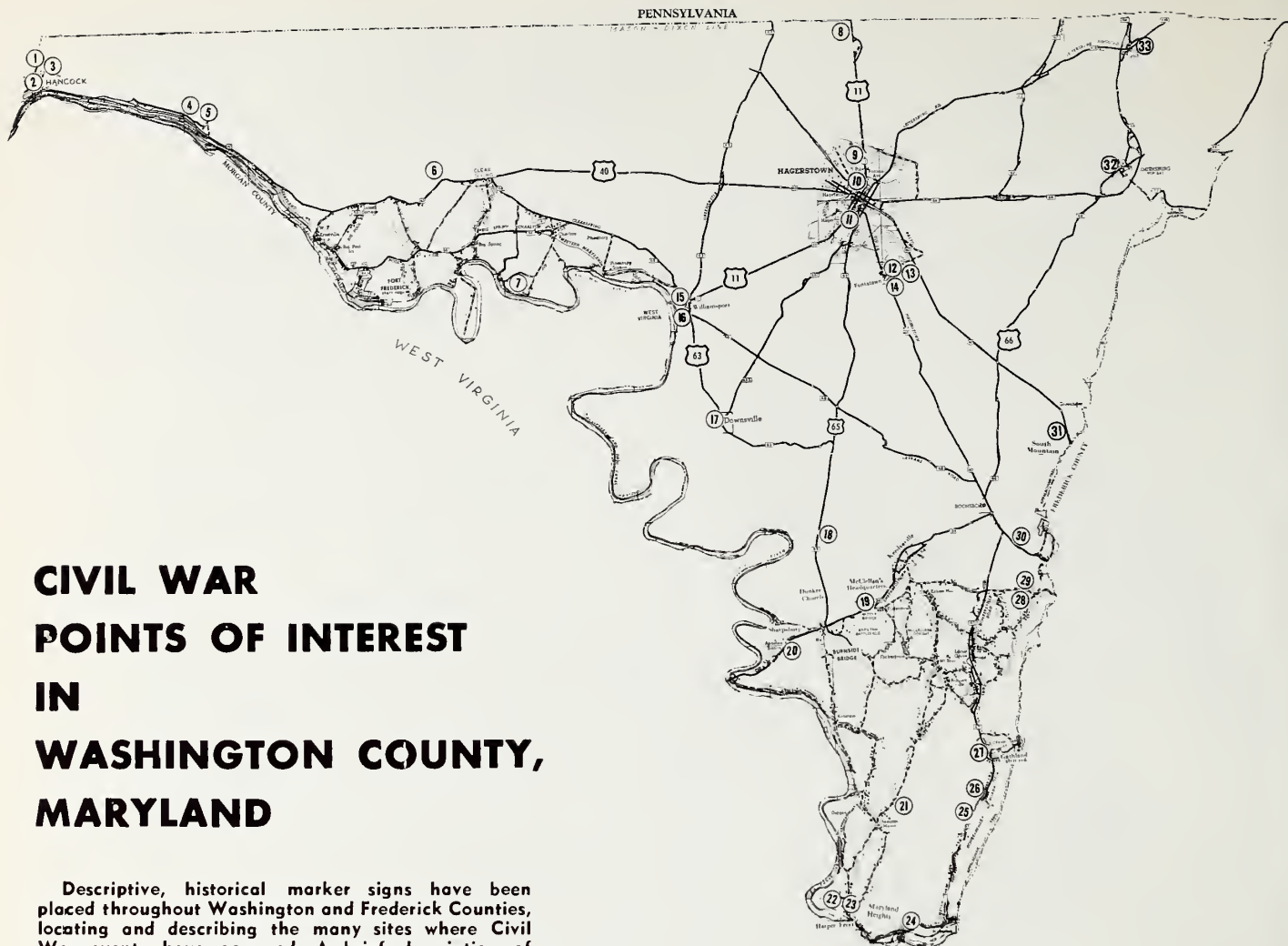
FARMERS AND MECHANICS- CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK *of Frederick*

Bankers for 44 Years When the Civil War Started.

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FACILITY
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CIVIL WAR POINTS OF INTEREST IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

Descriptive, historical marker signs have been placed throughout Washington and Frederick Counties, locating and describing the many sites where Civil War events have occurred. A brief description of each sign on this page, and the Frederick County map on page 41, is given.

1. Union troops occupied this church during Civil War
2. Hancock saved from torch
3. Grave of Major James Breathed, C.S.A.
4. Four modes of travel can be seen from this point
5. Federal cavalry pursues Gen. McCausland after raid
6. Fairview Heights, Civil War signal station
7. Jackson & Ashby attempt destruction of Dam No. 5
8. Jenkins' Confederate raiding party passed this point
9. Mount Prospect
10. Gen. Jubal Early held city under threat
11. Confederate cemetery
12. Battle of Funkstown, July 10, 1863
13. Chaney House, used as Civil War hospital
14. Keller Home, used to treat Confederate Officer
15. Federal Troops cross Potomac at this point
16. Civil War skirmish near here, July 14, 1863
17. Campsite used by Federal troops during Civil War
18. Clara Barton, founder of American Red Cross
19. Pry House, headquarters of Gen. McClellan at Antietam
20. Lee's headquarters
21. Kennedy Farm, used by John Brown for conspiracy
22. Civil War skirmish near here September 14, 1861
23. Federal cavalry escaped from Stonewall Jackson
24. Federal Troops camped here during Civil War
25. Church was Civil War hospital
26. Rebel forces climb Solomon's Gap
27. Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862
28. Battle at Fox's Gap
29. Battle at Fox's Gap
30. Civil War Battle of South Mountain
31. Civil War battle of South Mountain
32. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart shelled town
33. Union General Kilpatrick strikes Confederate wagon train



Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association, Inc.

Program

for the
Eighteen - Day
Centennial Commemoration
of the
BATTLE
of
ANTIETAM
and the
Hagerstown, Md., Bicentennial

August 31 - September 17, 1962

A Rogers Company Presentation

ROBERT H. ROCKHOLD, Executive Director

THE HILLS OF GLORY

A ROGERS COMPANY PRODUCTION

PROLOGUE: "ANTIETAM"

Sixteen voices blend in melodic harmony with the living overture of vocal symphonic composition . . . "Antietam" . . . a visual montage of the Burnside Bridge after the battle . . . a question is asked, "Why did they die?" . . .

with a solemn note, and reverent dedication, the Antietam-South Mountain Centennial Association, Inc. takes great pride in presenting the dramatic outdoor spectacular . . . *The Hills of Glory*.

EPISODE ONE: "TOLERATION"

George Calvert, First Lord of Baltimore, gives an intimate picture of life during his time . . . a montage of dimensional history! The Court of King Charles I . . . the struggle of religious groups . . . how Maryland becomes a colony where Christians, believers in the Holy Trinity, can live together as good neighbors.

- Scene One: George Calvert, Lord Baltimore Speaks!
- Scene Two: Court of King Charles I
- Scene Three: The King's Private Chambers
- Scene Four: A Virginian and The Colonists
- Scene Five: Toleration



EPISODE TWO: "UNTO THIS LAND"

The Indian story of the area and the conflict of the red-skinned men of the Potomac . . . Delawares and Catawbias stand proudly on the land of their forefathers avenging intruders with the war-whoop and the angry tomahawk . . . the enchanting legend of a girl named Rosalind and her abduction by a handsome Indian Brave lends itself to a moment of choreographic delight . . . the Scotch-Irish move into the Cumberland Valley . . . Jonathan and Elizabeth Hager become names to remember.

- Scene One: Shadows of Red Men
- Scene Two: The Legend of Rosalind
- Scene Three: Land Beyond the Horizon
- Scene Four: Meet Jonathan Hager
- Scene Five: Barnraisin' Time!



EPISODE THREE: "SOUNDS OF GLORY"

Governor Horatio Sharpe of the Maryland Province dramatizes the French and Indian War . . . General Braddock talks to Benjamin Franklin in Frederick-town . . . Maryland Regulars heed the call and the War of Revolution is on . . . Leaders meet in Maryland's Annapolis to form a government. John Carroll of Carrollton meets old friends, including a man destined to become the nation's first President . . . George Washington.

- Scene One: Office of Governor Sharpe
- Scene Two: General Braddock in Frederick-town
- Scene Three: The Town Crier
- Scene Four: Regulars at Camp
- Scene Five: Congress at Annapolis



EPISODE FOUR: "A NEW CENTURY LOOMS"

Firm foundations in faith! Charles Carroll becomes first Catholic Bishop in United States and Maryland . . . Thomas

John Claggett is the first consecrated Episcopal Bishop . . . progress and development as the nineteenth century arrives!

- Scene One: The March of History

EPISODE FIVE: "WAR OF 1812"

The furor of battle and the nation in conflict after its beginning . . . the Red Coats avenge the new nation with troops, ships, and rockets! Baltimore is under danger, but citizens are undaunted and fight against British General Ross

who says, "I'll eat dinner in Baltimore or Hell!" . . . a story a country remembers . . . Francis Scott Key and how *The Star Spangled Banner* became a song endeared to a nation!

Scene One: A Ship Building Yard in Baltimore

Scene Two: Francis Scott Key

Scene Three: The Shelling of Fort McHenry



EPISODE SIX: "ON THE MOVE"

The urge to grow and progress captures the minds of far thinking men. Improve the National Turnpike! A canal was needed to link the west . . . with spades, and hand tools an idea becomes a reality! Almost simultaneously, the iron horse comes into being, pushing back the ever widening frontier!

Scene One: A Tavern on the Old Turnpike

Scene Two: A Railroad Begins

Scene Three: The Canal Becomes a Reality

Scene Four: Transportation on the Move

EPISODE SEVEN: "SOCIAL LIFE"

Youth has its fling in the 1850's and with the young people there is always great anticipation of attending a "Box Social." Girls are delightfully beautiful with cheeks touched with beet juice and just a little rice powder . . . Boys feel romantic inclinations as they twirl their partners in a breath-taking Virginia Reel!

Scene One: Girls' Seminary in Hagerstown

Scene Two: A Boys Dormitory

Scene Three: A Social



— TEN MINUTE INTERMISSION —



EPISODE EIGHT: "THE BURNING TIDE"

A way of life — the easy, gentle living on a plantation in southern Maryland . . . a gay, carefree cotillion reflects the culture and people of the area in the late 1850's . . . a man who calls himself Isaac Smith tries to get Hagerstown's Judge Fiery to sell him the Kennedy Farm near Harpers Ferry. He proves to be none other than John Brown of Osawatomie! . . . an impressionistic picture is given of the Abolitionist in a stylized dramatic portrait of a man who ignited a flame!

Scene One: A Plantation in Southern Maryland

Scene Two: A Man Named Isaac Smith

Scene Three: Distant Sounds

EPISODE NINE: "THE GATHERING STORM"

give their platforms . . . all fight with fiery oratorical Election! 1860 promises to be a year of decision and indecision. Four parties vie in the national elections and addresses, hoping victory will be for their party . . . a man steps from the shadows and emerges as the President-

elect . . . Abraham Lincoln. The gathering storm shrouds the nation with an impending gloom . . . a gunsmith of the valley tells of the gravity of the situation as he renders "I TOOK MY GUN — IT'S NOW FOR WAR."

Scene One: An Eve Before Election

Scene Two: A Period of Uncertainty

EPISODE TEN: "DISSENSION"

Fort Sumter fired upon! The opinion of the citizenry is reflected when the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment arrives in Baltimore . . . confusion reigns . . . a riot seems to be in the making, and for several people, including a soldier, the price comes high . . . for a moment, there is a feeling of sobriety and apathy seems to be forgotten . . . however, the wounds are deep and do not heal easily.

Scene One: Troubles Ahead
Scene Two: Riot in Baltimore



EPISODE ELEVEN: "OCCUPATION"

The clicking heel of the military boot is heard as each day brings the conflict closer . . . General Butler occupies Maryland's capitol . . . the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is guarded . . . Maryland's General Assembly meets in Frederick under Governor Hicks . . . military arrests of prominent representatives take place . . . all adding fuel to what appears to be insurmountable problems facing Maryland and the Nation . . . to the South, the Cary Sisters and a relative sing to the Confederate troops . . . they sing a song that will stir the hearts of men . . . "Maryland, My Maryland."

Scene One: Military Control
Scene Two: The Assembly Meets
Scene Three: Military Arrest
Scene Four: "Maryland, My Maryland"

EPISODE TWELVE: "THE CRISIS"

Confederate occupation of Frederick . . . Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, C.S.A., tries to gather volunteers . . . Robert E. Lee is viewed planning his strategy . . . General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson is viewed preparing for his phase of military strategy. The story of the "Lost Order" adds impetus and gives the war an incident that is still disputed. A vignette gives a glimpse of General Jackson's presumed meeting with Barbara Fritchie and the traditional legend later immortalized by Poet John Greenleaf Whittier.

Scene One: The Invasion
Scene Two: Confederates in Frederick
Scene Three: General Lee's Headquarters
Scene Four: Overture to Antietam



EPISODE THIRTEEN: "THE CRUCIAL HOUR"

Like an overwhelming tidal wave, the pioneers move along and clash in conflict. Civil War turns forges into factories for cannons, rifles and iron-plate. Brother against Brother! A group of Dunkers meet for solace and comfort in their small church. They pray for religious guidance . . . the boom of artillery in the distance adds to their fear . . . a prelude of the onslaught that is to come . . . the bloodiest day of the war is fought by gallant men. Rebel yells, official commands, moving men, wagons and a determination to defend a way of life adds up to a battle never to be forgotten.

Scene One: The Dunker Church
Scene Two: Battle of Bloody Lane

EPISODE FOURTEEN: "TRYING TIMES"



An austere mood surrounds yesterday's battleground and a woman takes time to help the wounded and feed the helpless . . . she answers to the name of Clara Barton . . . a father searches for his son on the battlefields . . . he is patient and persistent in his quest to find the boy who was wounded in battle . . . a happy ending comes when Oliver Wendell Holmes finds his son in Harrisburg, Pa. . . . a tried and haggard President stands on the steps of the Dunker Church . . . he has a prayer in his heart that the conflagration will soon end and peace will bring a nation together once more.

Scene One: Angel of the Battlefield

Scene Two: The Search

Scene Three: A President Visits

EPISODE FIFTEEN: "RANSOM"

Jubal Early! McCausland! Names the valley will remember! There is pillage and plunder . . . the story of the incorrect decimal point . . . there are problems for Hagerstown, Williamsport, and Frederick . . . a ransom is made for each town . . . some consider the demands an outright violation of civil rights, but war had hardened men and their leaders . . . and pleas of a populace are flagrantly unheeded.

Scene One: Attack



EPISODE SIXTEEN: "MARYLAND REMEMBERS"

May 30, 1902! A State remembers the dead of the Civil War . . . time does heal wounds of conflict . . . President McKinley and a distinguished group of men and women gather at the site of the Maryland Monument . . . Elihu Root, Secretary of War, accepts the monument on behalf of the Federal Government.

Scene One: "Dedication"

EPILOGUE: "SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"

The spectacular cast returns . . . as a song born in Maryland and now proudly sung throughout the nation is heard . . . "The Star Spangled Banner"!



A SPECIAL PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY FOLLOWS THE PRESENTATION

**"THE HILLS OF GLORY" WILL BE PRESENTED AT 8:30 P.M. ON
AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 — 1962
AT THE MUNICIPAL STADIUM IN HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND**

THE PRODUCTION STAFF

FOR THE ANTIETAM - SOUTH MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION

ROBERT H. ROCKHOLD

Executive Director

Mr. Rockhold hails from Burlington, Iowa, and is a Celebration Field Supervisor for The Rogers Company in the southern states. He has staged successful celebrations throughout the United States, including "Festival of States" at St. Petersburg, Fla.; "Sun Dance Celebration" at West Palm Beach, Fla.; "Lycorama" at Williamsburg, Pa.; "The War Between the States Centennial" at Montgomery, Ala.; "Two-hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Mobile" at Mobile, Ala. He has been in charge of the overall coordination of the Antietam-South Mountain centennial commemoration during the past year.



GEORGE S. ELIAS

"Hills of Glory" Producer

George Elias is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is versed in drama and spectaculars. He has produced scripts for some of the nation's largest productions, including those at New Orleans, Chicago, Newark, Albuquerque, Dallas, Tulsa, Cleveland, Hartford, Jacksonville, New York City, Harrisburg, Mobile and Charleston. Last year he staged such notable productions as "The Firing on Fort Sumter" and "The Man and The Hour" — the exciting story of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala. In addition to script writing, Mr. Elias has recently had published a book entitled "Way Off Broadway."

WANDA RODGERS ROCKHOLD

Re-enactment Director — "Hills of Glory" Associate Producer

Mrs. Rockhold is the wife of "Bob" Rockhold, executive director for the Antietam-South Mountain centennial commemoration. She is a native of Chicago and is often referred to in The Rogers Company as the organization's "Jean Kerr," for she has acted as director and producer of many outdoor spectacles, yet finds time to raise a family of five. During her off-season time, she does freelance writing, directs religious productions and musical reviews. During the past year, while living in Hagerstown, she took an active part with the Potomac Playmakers.



JOSEPH COLE SIMMONS

"Hills of Glory" Director

Mr. Simmons is in his fourth season as a Rogers Company Director. He has written and directed outdoor spectaculars in over 20 states and last year worked on the re-enactment of the firing on Fort Sumter and "The Charleston Story" in Charleston, S. C. He is a native of Georgia and holds a degree in theater arts from Shorter College in Rome, Ga. He has appeared in the American premier of Agatha Christie's play "Towards Zero" and toured in the musical "Roberta." This fall, he and another Rogers Company director will open in their own night club act entitled "Two for the Show."

MADGE AND HARRY GRAF

Technical Directors

Madge Graf was the former Madge Kinsey, a star of repertory theater when she met and married Harry Graf. For years, Madge and Harry toured in the various legitimate road companies, and two years ago retired professionally. They now reside at Del Ray Beach, Florida, and work their summers with The Rogers Company in the technical phases of the operations. They have spent about 40 years in show business and have worked with the top stars in both motion pictures and the legitimate stage.



EDWARD WILLIAMS

Catillion Chareographer

Mr. Williams was associated as a director with the Arthur Murray Studios for almost twelve years. He produced many television shows in Roanoke, Va., and for years was a leading personality on the night club circuits in Florida, New York and Washington, D. C. He now operates his own studios in Hagerstown.

CARLOU BROWN

Ballet and Indian Soloists

Miss Brown's specialty is the ballet. She has studied in New York under leading ballet professionals and has won several awards for her special abilities in the field of the dance. For "Hills of Glory" she is credited with creating the lovely royal ballet and the Indian soloists dances.



BETTIE JANE UTTERBACK

Indian Princesses Dance

Miss Utterback taught for the past three years at her own studios in Frederick and has been a professional dancer for the past eight years. She is a member of the National Association of Dance and Affiliated Artists, Inc.

CAROLYN STOUFFER

Majorettes

Miss Stouffer is a member of the National Baton Twirling Teachers' Association and through her work in that field she has won several awards. She presently operates her own studio at the American Legion Post in Funkstown, Md.



WILLIAM FIEDLER

Praduction Stage Manager

"Bill" Fiedler is active in the Potomac Playmakers and has had a great deal of experience in the theater and in television. He was formerly associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System and was associated with many network productions. His ability in the video field was closely connected with his other activities in the legitimate theater.

GRAND RE-ENACTMENT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

(Re-enacting the Battle of Bloody Lane)

2:00 P.M., SEPTEMBER 15 AND 16, 1962 ON ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD

A ROGERS COMPANY PRODUCTION

NARRATORS

FRANK HENNESSEY, Courtesy National Brewing Company, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT GASTON, Courtesy WRC - NBC, Washington, D. C.

RESUME OF OPERATIONS

French's Division* crosses the Antietam at 8:30 a.m. and encounters *Confederate** outposts near Roulette's house about 9:15 a.m. By 9:30 a.m. the brigades of Weber and Kimball heavily engage along a line running from the Mumma Lane and in close proximity to the main *Confederate* position in the Sunken Road. At the same time, Richardson's Division is crossing the Antietam. A *Confederate* assault from the Sunken Road strikes the right and center of French's line but is thrown back with the assistance of Morris' Brigade and Tompkins' Battery. At 10 a.m. Meagher's Brigade of Richardson's Division moves to the attack from the Roulette Cornfield, the Roulette Lane forming the boundry between French and Richardson. Meagher advances to within 60 yards of the Sunken

Road and heavily engages with the *Confederates* who have been reinforced by *Wright's Brigade*. As Meagher's ammunition runs out, he is replaced by Caldwell's Brigade. The *Confederate* line is beginning to give way and, with support from Brooke, Caldwell crosses the Sunken Road in the vicinity of the present Observation Tower at or near 12 noon and advances into the Piper Cornfield. For half an hour Caldwell moves forward in the face of several *Confederate* counterstrokes until his skirmishers reach the Piper buildings. At the same time Kimball is repelling a light *Confederate* sortie into the Mumma Cornfield. At 12:30 p.m. Richardson withdraws Caldwell to the high ground near the Sunken Road at which point the Federal line in this sector remains throughout the day.

THE BATTLE PHASES OF BLOODY LANE

To enable the spectators to understand the field maneuvers of the troops, the battle re-enactment is broken down into six phases. Below is a brief resume of each

phase. You will be able to use the cover of this booklet as a "battle map" to follow the action on the field.

PHASE "A"

Background of the Battle of Antietam with cannonades around the Dunker Church and in the woods at strategic positions, representing the earlier part of the battle before "Bloody Lane" phase goes into effect.



PHASE "B" RODES & ANDERSON

Rodes and *Anderson* move into position in the lane . . . tear down rail fences and stack them to prepare for the impending attack. Outposts move out to encounter fire from *Weber's* advancing brigade. As this brigade advances, the outposts withdraw into the lane.



PHASE "C" WILLIAM H. FRENCH'S DIVISION

Weber, Kimball and Morris advance from behind the Roulette Buildings. Weber encounters fire from *Confederate* outposts. Morris' troops are new in battle . . . they break in their line of advance . . . French and other line officers attempt to re-group the line. Kershaw appears on a small hill overlooking the Mumma Lane. These men will come right out of the audience area, firing at the men in the field . . . this causes more confusion . . . Morris' men fire into the rear of Weber's Brigade. This line breaks and advances to the rear. At this time Rodes is staging a counter-attack, moving his Brigade out of the road advancing toward French's Division. The rapid firing of Tompkins' Battery and help from two of Kimball's Companies push the advance back in the road.

PHASE "D" ISRAEL RICHARDSON'S DIVISION

Meagher's Brigade moves forward in line of battle and encounters its first fire from skirmishers of *Anderson's Brigade* who moves out as Rodes withdraws back into the road. As Meagher advances, the *Confederates* withdraw back into the lane. *Confederate* musketry is very heavy at this point. It shows that the *Confederate* fire is so heavy as to incur heavy losses

of Meagher's Brigade and the necessity of Caldwell's relief. Several attempts are made to charge but cannot be coordinated so they settle down to a vicious fire fight. Both forces are close enough at this time to shout to each other. Meagher stays in this position until Caldwell moves up to and beyond his left. The intricate relief by Caldwell is executed at this time.

PHASE "E" CALDWELL & WRIGHT

Caldwell moves forward to connect on Meagher's left. Coming within sight of the Sunken Road, Caldwell observes that his line extends further east than that of the *Confederates*. To take advantage of the opportunity, he begins to wheel his brigade to the right. While attempting to execute this rather difficult maneuver, Caldwell receives an order from Richardson for one even more intricate . . . that being to relieve Meagher. It is a slow process of moving a 500-yard-long battle line by the flank until it reaches Meagher's rear and then to allow that unit to pass through the brigade to the rear. As Caldwell moves into position, the *Confederate* line begins to disintegrate. Wright and the *Fourth* and *30th North Carolina* abandon their position . . . this creates an unoccupied frontage of 300 yards in front of Caldwell. Caldwell's Brigade advances across the lane, Barlow stays in the lane as Caldwell advances into the Piper Cornfield. At this time D. H. Hill, Division Commander, observing the over-all situation, rallies the withdrawing troops . . . with musket in hand tries for a frontal attack on the advancing Caldwell Brigade. When each realizes nothing can be gained . . . as almost by gentlemen's agreement . . . each withdraws.



PHASE "F" MARTIN EAKLE, CIVILIAN

Martin Eakle appears on the scene with horse and buggy coming from the vicinity of the Roulette field through the rifle and cannon fire to the vicinity of **Graham's Battery** at

the Tower area. He distributes food and drink to **Graham's Battery**. Two wounded men are lifted into his buggy and he retires to the vicinity from whence he came.

"A good samaritan who came out of the battle smoke and then disappeared into it again, leaving no name behind him but offering silent testimony that not all the brave men that day were in uniform."

*Union forces in bold face; Confederate forces in italics.

UNION FORCES AT BLOODY LANE

1ST DIVISION, 2ND CORPS.

Major General Israel B. Richardson portrayed by Colonel Daniel F. Clancy of the First Ohio Regiment, S.U.V., "The Buckeye Blues."

1st Brigade

Brigadier General John C. Caldwell portrayed by Major E. Alan Nutt of the First Ohio Regiment, Capital Light Artillery.

5th New Hampshire: (composed of the following reactivated units)

Berdan Sharpshooters, Co. "E" (N. H.)
1st Ohio Regiment, "C" Co. (Ohio)
1st Ohio Regiment, "F" Co. (Ohio)

7th New York: (composed of the following reactivated units)

100th Regiment (Eagle) N. Y. Volunteers, Co. "D" (N. Y.)
86th New York Volunteers, "Steuben Rangers" (N. Y.)
15th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, Co. "A" (N. J.)
Ringgold Cavalry (Pa.)

81st Pennsylvania: (composed of the following reactivated units)

1st U. S. Hussars, 3rd Reg't, New Jersey Cavalry (N. J.)
19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Ohio)
44th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Ohio)
Keystone Battery, Light Artillery (Pa.)

61st & 64th New York: (composed of the following reactivated units)

56th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Pa.)
2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Co. "I" (Wisc.)
6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (Wisc.)
104th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Ill.)

2nd Brigade

Brigadier General Thomas F. Meagher portrayed by Lt. Col. Thomas W. Hamlin of the First Ohio Regiment, 19th Artillery Battery.

63rd New York: (composed of the following reactivated unit)

1st Ohio Regiment (Ohio)

69th New York: (composed of the following reactivated unit)

1st Ohio Regiment (Ohio)

88th New York: (composed of the following reactivated unit)

1st Ohio Regiment (Ohio)

29th Massachusetts: (composed of the following reactivated units)

9th Massachusetts Battery (Mass.)
72nd Pa. Volunteer Infantry, "Baxter's Zouaves" (Pa.)
5th Independent Battery, N. Y. Light Artillery (N. Y.)
6th Battalion Field Music, S. V. R. (Pa.)
Potomac Field Music (Va.)
1st Ohio Field Music (Ohio)

3RD DIVISION, 2ND CORPS

Brigadier General William H. French portrayed by Brigadier General James Davenport, Ret., of the 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

1st Brigade

Brigadier General Nathan Kimball portrayed by Sgt. George Kusel of the Third U. S. Regular Infantry.

8th Ohio: (composed of the following reactivated units)

"G" Co., Sons of Veterans of Civil War (Pa.)
118th Pa. Volunteers, "Corn Exchange Regiment" (Pa.)
7th Regiment Ohio Volunteers (Ohio)

7th West Virginia: (composed of the following reactivated units)

6th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, Co. "D" (Pa.)
7th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Co. "E" (W. Va.)

14th Indiana: (composed of the following reactivated units)

3rd U. S. Regular Infantry (Pa.)
9th Reg't., Pa. Res., Co. "E", Chartiers Valley Guards (Pa.)

132nd Pennsylvania: (composed of the following reactivated units)

141st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Pa.)
2nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Corps (Pa.)

2nd Brigade

Colonel Dwight Morris portrayed by Major Fritz Haselberger of the 2nd Maryland Light Artillery, Battery "C," "Old German Artillery."

14th Connecticut: (composed of the following reactivated units)

1st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry (Conn.)

2nd Md. Infantry Reg't., Co. "C" "Cumberland Continentals" (Md.)

6th Infantry Battalion, S. V. R., "C" Co. (Pa.)

19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Ohio)

1st Independent Co., Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters (Ohio)

108th New York: (composed of the following reactivated units)

5th Michigan Infantry, "Huron Rangers" (Mich.)

8th Michigan Cavalry (Mich.)

Loomis Battery, Michigan Light Artillery (Mich.)

49th New York Volunteer Infantry (N. Y.)

130th Pennsylvania: (composed of the following reactivated units)

4th Michigan Volunteer Infantry (Mich.)

Washington Blue Rifles (D. C.)

3rd Brigade

Brigadier General Max Weber portrayed by Colonel Page Otto of the Sharpsburg Rifles.

1st Delaware: (composed of the following reactivated units)

1st Delaware Blues, Co. "A" (Del.)

9th N. Y. Volunteers, "Hawkins Zouaves" (N. Y.)

2nd U. S. Regiment Sharpshooters, Co. "D" (Maine)

5th Maryland: (composed of the following reactivated units)

Sharpsburg Rifles (Md.)

1st Independent Co., Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters (Ohio)

4th New York: (composed of the following reactivated units)

79th Regiment Cameron Highlanders (N. Y.)

44th New York Volunteer Infantry (N. Y.)

1st New York Dragoons

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

The following Cavalry Unit will be working as Couriers for the Line Officers during the re-enactment:

First Ohio Regiment

Dr. William F. Coleman, Jr., field director

UNION ARTILLERY AT BLOODY LANE

Chief of Artillery, Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt portrayed by James Gately of First Stuart Horse Artillery, C.S.A. Associate Chief of Artillery Walter Glendenning of the 7th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

TOMPKIN'S BATTERY, USA — Capt. John A. Tompkins portrayed by Eldon Cady of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Co. "E", Chartiers Valley Guards. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

8th Michigan Cavalry (Mich.)

4th Michigan Volunteer Infantry (Mich.)

9th Ohio Independent Battery of Artillery (Ohio)

1st Penna. Artillery, 43rd Reg't., Battery "E" (Pa.)

141st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Pa.)

44th New York Volunteer Infantry (N. Y.)

GRAHAM'S BATTERY, USA — Capt. William M. Graham portrayed by Major James Hudkins of 1st Ohio Regiment, 9th Ohio Independent Battery of Artillery. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

9th Massachusetts Battery (Mass.)

9th Regt. Pa. Reserves, Co. "E", Chartiers Valley

Guards (Pa.)

1st Ohio Regiment, Co. "I" (Ohio)

Keystone Battery Light Artillery (Pa.)

1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Ohio)

ROBERTSON'S BATTERY, USA — Capt. James M. Robertson portrayed by Fred E. Kaiser of Loomis' Battery, Michigan Light Artillery. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

5th Independent Battery, N. Y. Light Artillery (N. Y.)

100th Regiment (Eagle) N. Y. Volunteers, Co. "D" (N. Y.)

Ringgold Cavalry (Pa.)

Loomis' Battery, Michigan Light Artillery (Mich.)

2nd Md. Artillery, Bat'y "C," "Old German Artillery" (Md.)

Sharpsburg Rifles (Md.)

OWEN'S BATTERY, USA — Capt. Charles D. Owen portrayed by Carl Jensen of the 7th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

7th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Ohio)

44th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Ohio)

7th West Virginia Infantry, Co. "E" (W. Va.)

Sharpsburg Rifles (Md.)

CONFEDERATE FORCES AT BLOODY LANE

Major General D. H. Hill portrayed by Colonel W. Cliff Elder of the North Carolina Sixth Regiment.

Brigadier General Rodas portrayed by Colonel Robert J. Zentner of the First Maryland Infantry, C.S.A., Co. "A."

26th Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated units)
22nd Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Co. "G" (W. Va.)
15th S.C.V., Co. "C," "Lexington Rifles" (S. C.)

12th Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated units)
1st Maryland Infantry, C.S.A., Co. "A" (Md.)
Hill's Rifles, 26th North Carolina, Co. "A" (N. Y.)

5th Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated units)
Fort J. E. B. Stuart Outpost, (Confederate High Command) (Mass.)
17th Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A. (Md.)

6th Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated units)
23rd Virginia Infantry (Va.)
1st Maryland Reg't., C.S.A., Co. "G," "Garrison Forest Rangers" (Md.)

3rd Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated units)
Nathan Bedford Forrest Troop (Tenn.)

Brigadier General G. B. Anderson portrayed by Sgt./Maj. Frank Purvis of the 17th Virginia Infantry, C.S.A.

2nd North Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated units)
2nd North Carolina Infantry (Pa.)
27th North Carolina Troops (N. Car.)
McGregor's Second Battery (D. C.)

4th North Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated unit)
North Carolina Sixth Regiment, C.S.A. (N. Car.)

14th North Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated unit)
North Carolina Sixth Regiment, C.S.A. (N. Car.)

30th North Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated unit)
17th Virginia Infantry, C.S.A. (Va.)

Major General R. H. Anderson portrayed by Cdr. John C. Carroll of the 13th Confederate Infantry.

Brigadier General A. R. Wright portrayed by John Shulka of the Baltimore Rifles.

44th Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated units)
Baltimore Rifles (Md.)
Alabama National Guardsmen (Ala.)

3rd Georgia: (composed of the following reactivated units)
Third Virginia Cavalry (Va.)
41st Georgia Reg't., Co. "B," "Kennesaw Volunteers" (Ga.)
1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry, "Washington Rifles" (Ga.)
4th Virginia Cavalry, Troop "C" (Va.)

22nd Georgia: (composed of the following reactivated units)
Columbus Guards (Ga.)
35th Virginia Battalion, "McNeill's Rangers" (Md.)
Norfolk Light Infantry (Va.)

48th Georgia: (composed of the following reactivated units)
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Rutledge's Battery, Co. "A" (Tenn.)
2nd Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. (Md.)
10th North Carolina Artillery, Co. "K," "Washington Grays" (N. Car.)
27th Volunteer Va. Infantry, "Stonewall Brigade" (Md.)

Brigadier General R. A. Pryor portrayed by Dave Gregory of the 9th Virginia Cavalry.

14th Alabama: (composed of the following reactivated unit)
Valley Rangers (Va.)

2nd Florida: (composed of the following reactivated units)
17th Virginia Infantry Reg't., C.S.A., Co. "K" (Va.)
21st Virginia Infantry, Maryland Guard, Co. "B" (Md.)
13th Confederate Infantry (Md.)

3rd Virginia: (composed of the following reactivated unit)
15th Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Mich.)

8th Florida: (composed of the following reactivated units)
Mosby's Rangers (Va.)
Maryland Line, C.S.A. (Md.)
3rd Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. (Md.)

Major General McLaws portrayed by John H. Quick of Co. "K," 5th Virginia Infantry, C.S.A., "Stonewall Brigade."

Brigadier General Kershaw portrayed by Capt. D. Coiner Rosen of the 33rd Virginia Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A., Co. "E," "Stonewall Brigade."

2nd South Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated units)
33rd Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Co. "E," "Stonewall Brigade" (Va.)

7th South Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated units)
5th Va. Infantry, C.S.A., Co. "K," Stonewall Brigade (Va.)
9th Kentucky Cavalry (Ky.)

8th South Carolina: (composed of the following reactivated units)
17th Virginia Infantry, Co. "B," Warren Rifles (Va.)
Conrad's Store Volunteers (Va.)

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

The following Cavalry Units will be working as Couriers for the Line Officers during the re-enactment:

John C. Carroll, field director
Westmoreland Mounted Militia, 7th Va. Cav., C.S.A. (Md.)
Henry Kyd Douglas Brigade, C.S.A. (Md.)

Field Hospital Units:
Field Hospital, Maryland Line (Md.)
21st Va. Regiment, C.S.A., Infirmary Detachment A (Va.)

CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY AT BLOODY LANE

Chief of Artillery, Brigadier General William N. Pendleton portrayed by Dick Dodd of the Third Virginia Regiment, C.S.A., Co. "A," Dismal Swamp Rangers.

Associate Chief of Artillery Ben Cook, Jr., of the First Virginia Cavalry.

BOYCE'S BATTERY — Capt. R. Boyce portrayed by J. R. Bown of the First Stuart Horse Artillery, C.S.A. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

Lumsden's Battery (Ala.)
McGregor's Second Battery (D. C.)
6th Maryland Artillery (Md.)
1st Stuart Horse Artillery, C.S.A. (Md.)
10th N. C. Artillery, Co. "K," Washington Grays (N. Car.)
3rd Va. Reg't., C.S.A., Co. "A," Dismal Swamp Rangers (Va.)

MILLER'S BATTERY — Capt. M. B. Miller portrayed by Henry Klapp of the Second Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

2nd Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. (Md.)
13th North Carolina Battalion, C.S.A. (N. Car.)
1st Virginia Artillery Volunteers (Va.)

GRIMES' BATTERY — Capt. Cary B. Grimes portrayed by George Bryant of the First Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

1st Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. (Md.)
1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Washington Rifles (Ga.)
Church's Battery (N. Car.)

MOORMAN'S BATTERY — Capt. M. N. Moorman portrayed by Frank H. Garrett of the Norfolk Light Infantry. This Battery will be composed of the following reactivated units:

Columbus Guards (Ga.)
1st Md. Reg't., C.S.A., Btry. "G," Chesapeake Art. (Md.)
7th Maryland Mountain Artillery, C.S.A. (Md.)
Lexington Rifles, 15th S.C.V., Co. "C" (S. Car.)
3rd Va. Reg't., C.S.A., Co. "A," Dismal Swamp Rangers (Va.)
1st Tennessee Light Arty., Rutledges Battery (Tenn.)
Nathan Bedford Forrest Troop (Tenn.)

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The Royal Ballet, Indian principals — La Petite Studios; Indian Ritual, Barn-raisin' Time, Virginia Reel — Eldon Lord; Hoedown, the "Hoedowners"; Indian Princesses, Bettae Jane Utterback; Cotillion Waltz, Ed Williams; Perfect Young Ladies, Joseph Simmons.

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Francis R. Saunders, chairman; William J. Coleman, Jr., Archie Clapper, Richard Shultz, Samuel Pruett, Benjamin J. Davis, Robert E. Lagemann, Dwight D. Stinson, William T. DeLauney, Joseph R. Bowen, Charlene Griffith.

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Bivouac Area Committee — Capt. Joseph Filsinger

Subcommittee 1 — George Phoebe, chairman; Harry T. Hull, military rights of way; Col. Carey Jarman, Capt. W. W. Corbin, traffic control; David Ament, photography coordinator; William P. Phillips, area activities.

Subcommittee 2 — Robert Gouker, chairman; William Knepper, security; Max Sweeney, military information; Robert Wright, unit assignment.

Subcommittee 3 — William J. Coleman, Jr., chairman; 136th Evacuation Hospital, medical support; George Phoebe, Harry Forsythe, safety; Dr. Harold H. Gist, sanitation.

Subcommittee 4 — Col. Archie Clapper, Col. Richard Shultz, co-chairmen; Col. Harry E. Stover, projects officer.

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Tactical Communications Coordinator — W. A. Losh

Tactical Intercommunications — Hub Citizens Band

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Mr. W. Thackara Brown, Jr.
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FOR THE

18-DAY ANTIETAM - SOUTH MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION PERIOD

AUGUST 31 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 1962

Friday, August 31

Citizens' Recognition Day

Various communities in Washington and Frederick Counties, Maryland, will give special recognition to the outstanding citizens of their communities on this, the opening day of the centennial commemoration.

- 8:00 P.M. Presentation of the Maid of Antietam, the Maid of South Mountain, and their Courts of Honor at the Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory" premier performance, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Saturday, September 1

Hagerstown Bicentennial Day

This day is devoted to the 200th anniversary of the founding of Hagerstown, Maryland.

- 1:00 P.M. State of Pennsylvania rededication of its monuments on Antietam Battlefield at the Philadelphia Brigade Park on Antietam Battlefield. Principal address by Dr. S. K. Stevens, executive director of the Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Society.
- 3:00 P.M. Parade, Hagerstown, Md. This is the first in a series of parades to be held during the commemoration period.
- 5:00 P.M. Buffalo Roast, City Park, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Sunday, September 2

Dunker Church Dedication Day

All churches have been requested to hold appropriate services in recognition of the Battle of Antietam centennial commemoration.

- 2:00 P.M. Dedication services of the reconstructed Dunker Church, located along Route 65 on Antietam Battlefield. Dedication speaker: The Rev. Dr. Harry K. Zeller, Jr., native of Hagerstown, minister of the Church of the Brethren, LaVerne, California, and moderator of the Church of the Brethren. J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland, will attend the dedication. A combined choir of 1000 voices will provide music for the service.
- 4:00 P.M. Rededication of the New York Monument on Antietam Battlefield, under the direction of the New York State Civil War Centennial Commission.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland

Monday, September 3

Civil War Fine Arts Day

- 1:00 - 6:00 P.M. Exhibition of paintings, prints, drawings and artifacts of the Civil War at the Washington County Museum at Hagerstown, featuring the Nationwide Insurance Company's collection of Currier and Ives Civil War prints. A film about Currier and Ives will be presented every hour.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Tuesday, September 4

Keedysville Day

- 12:30 - 6:30 P.M. Antique Show, Pythian Hall, Keedysville, Maryland.
- 1:00 P.M. Picnic lunch in Taylor Park, Keedysville, Maryland.
- 1:00 - 3:00 P.M. Tours of interesting homes in Keedysville, including Gen. McClellan's headquarters.
- 4:00 - 7:00 P.M. Picnic supper. Taylor Park, Keedysville, Maryland.
- 6:30 P.M. Parade, Keedysville, Maryland.
- 8:30 P.M. Program of pageants and square dances, Keedysville, Maryland.

Wednesday, September 5

Sharpsburg Day

- 9:00 A.M. Flag raising ceremonies conducted by the Sharpsburg Boy Scout Troop No. 51.
- 9:30 A.M. Miss Sharpsburg Contest.
- 10:15 A.M. - 12 Noon and 3:30 - 5:15 P.M. Guided walking tours of historic Sharpsburg.
- 2:00 - 3:15 P.M. Fashion Show of Period Costumes.
- Sunset Flag lowering ceremonies conducted by Sharpsburg Boy Scout Troop No. 51.
- 7:00 - 8:00 P.M. Beard Contest.
- 8:00 P.M. Boonsboro High School Band Concert, ante-bellum dancers, dramatization of "Camping On The Old Camp Grounds" by the Sharpsburg Rifles.

Thursday, September 6

Williamsport Day

- 9:00 A.M. - 12 Noon Self guided tours of historic areas of Williamsport and vicinity.
- 12:00 - 3:00 P.M. Band concert and picnic in W. D. Byron Memorial Park.
- 2:00 - 5:00 P.M. Civil War exhibition in the Community Building.
- 3:00 P.M. Fashion Show and Model Car Contest. Awards presentation for Beards and Belles Contest.
- 6:00 P.M. Parade, Williamsport, Maryland.
- 6:30 P.M. Ox Roast at Potomac River Park, Williamsport, Md.
- 8:00 P.M. Dedication of new Potomac River Park, Williamsport, Maryland.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 9:00 P.M. Square Dance, Williamsport, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Friday, September 7**Harpers Ferry Day**

- 2:00 P.M. Dedication ceremony of the new Visitor's Center, historically known as the Stage Coach Inn, by National Park Service, with W. W. Barron, Governor of West Virginia, attending. Color guard review of Union and Confederate troops, ribbon cutting and cannon salute. Presentation of 800 acres of the Maryland Heights by the State of Maryland to the National Park Service; presented by Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Saturday, September 8**Antietam Ladies' Day**

- 2:00 - 4:00 P.M. Tea and Fashion Show at the First Christian Church on Potomac Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Sunday, September 9**Clara Barton Day**

- 2:00 P.M. Dedication of a Clara Barton Memorial on Mansfield Avenue on Antietam Battlefield, near the Poffenberger Farm. Gen. Alfred E. Gruenther, president of the National American Red Cross, will attend.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Monday, September 10**Boonsboro Day**

- 9:00 A.M. Old fashioned apple butter churning.
- 10:00 A.M. Flag raising ceremony.
- 10:30 A.M. - 2:00 P.M. General sightseeing through the community.
- 3:00 - 4:00 P.M. Skirmish at South Mountain.
- 4:00 - 5:30 P.M. Picnic at Shafer Memorial Park, Boonsboro, Maryland.
- 6:00 - 7:30 P.M. Parade, Boonsboro, Maryland.
- 8:30 - 10:30 P.M. General entertainment program, Boonsboro, Maryland.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Tuesday, September 11**Salute to Youth Day**

- 12:00 - 6:00 P.M. Activities, including a style show, promenade, prizes, sponsored by the Women's Participation Division.

Wednesday, September 12**Frederick Day**

- 8:00 A.M. Flag raising ceremonies, conducted by American Legion Posts, assisted by AMVETS, VFW and DAV organizations.
- 9:30 A.M. Window judging contest.
- 10:00 - 11:30 A.M. Guided walking and auto tours of historic Frederick.
- 12:00 - 1:30 P.M. Luncheon and fashion show of ante-bellum costumes, sponsored by W. S. C. S. of Calvary Methodist Church and the "Monocacy Belles."
- 1:30 - 2:30 P.M. Band concert, conducted by the Frederick County School Bands at the Fairground Area.
- 2:30 - 4:30 P.M. Centennial Parade sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.
- 5:30 - 8 P.M. Centennial Plate and Medallion Buffet Dinner at the Francis Scott Key Hotel, sponsored by the Frederick County Civil War Centennial Association.
- Sunset Flag lowering ceremonies by Frederick County Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.
- 8:30 - 12:30 P.M. Official Centennial Civil War Ball at the National Guard Armory, sponsored by B. P. O. E. 684, Frederick, Maryland, with music by Russ Carlyle and his ABC Paramount Recording Band. Presentation of colors by the U. S. Army Biological Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Thursday, September 13**Gathland Memorial Day**

- 4:00 P.M. Unveiling ceremony of the designs for the Newspaper Hall of Fame at Gathland State Park. Attending will be J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland, Alfred Bonaventure, grandson of George Alfred Townsend, and Neill Swanson of the *Baltimore American*.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Friday, September 14**Veterans Day**

- 12:30 P.M. Presentation ceremonies by the American Legion at the site of the Bloody Lane on Antietam Battlefield. Presentation of land leases to the National Park Service by the American Legion in connection with the American Legion's Land Preservation Program.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Saturday, September 15

- 2:00 P.M. Grand Re-enactment, Antietam Battlefield.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Sunday, September 16

- 2:00 P.M. Grand Re-enactment, Antietam Battlefield.
- 8:30 P.M. "Hills of Glory," Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- 10:00 P.M. Fireworks display, Municipal Stadium, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Monday, September 17**Antietam Centennial Day****100th anniversary date of the actual Battle of Antietam.**

- 2:00 P.M. Memorial Service on Antietam Battlefield, prepared by David L. Brigham of Baltimore, moderator of the television program "To Promote Good Will." Participating will be Dr. Abraham Shusterman, Har Saini Congregation, Baltimore; Dr. Frederick W. Helfer, Christian Temple, Baltimore; the Rev. Father William K. Dunn, Chaplain of the College of Notre Dame, Baltimore.

Conclusion of Centennial Period.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

ROSTER OF PARTICIPATING CIVIL WAR UNITS

ALABAMA

Lumsden's Battery, C. S. A. — Mobile, Alabama

Sgt. Robert Taylor, High Pvs. — Sidney Phillips, Odeus C. Miller, Jr., H. C. Smallwood, Neal Flowers, William Mills, George Edgar.

Alabama National Guardsmen

CONNECTICUT

1st Connecticut Volunteers Infantry — Hartford, Conn.

Sgt. Maj. Daniel R. Scott, Sgt. Russell Burnham, Cpls. George Pratt, Raymond Hoffman, Pvs. Duane Ferrante, Arthur LaBonte, William Eagan, Charles Myers, Michael Barilla, Richard Weld, Donald Lauria, Michael Kelley (Hospital Steward).

DELAWARE

1st Delaware Blues, Co. A — Claymont, Delaware

1st Sgt. C. Culbert Gerow III, Sgt. Frank Adams, Cpl. Herb Groh, Ord. Sgt. George Ferguson, Cpl. Bill Marsilli, Pvt. Bob Berry, Pvt. Chuck Berry, Pvt. John Singer, Pvt. Harry Springer, Pvt. Albert Mako, Pvt. Bob Townsend, Pvt. Ron Sutor, Pvt. Harry Dalamater, Pvt. Tom Barker and Pvt. Royce Herman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington Blue Rifles

McGregor's 2nd Battery — Washington, D. C.

Commander Walter B. Freeman, Jr., Adjutant George Martin, Sect. E. Snoot, D. Freeman, B. Martin, H. Vanderbilt, J. O'Malley, W. Elliott, J. King, L. Walters, B. Walters, C. Carlson.

GEORGIA

1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, C. S. A.,
Washington Rifles — Marietta, Ga.

Capt. R. M. Verner, 1st Lieutenants W. F. Brown, Dewey Brown, William Edenfield, Hubert Brown, Color Guard Kenneth Verner, Privates — Don Nettles, Odell Brown, Howard Hansard, Sonny Carrol, Jim Carnes, Jim Hulsey, Ronald Cates, 1st Sgt. Dent Myers.

41st Georgia Regiment, Co. B, Kennesan Volunteers —
Kennesan, Ga.

Sgt. Robert L. Gray, Cpl. Jody Smith, Privates — Bob Brow, Monroe King, Bill Park, Jim Cahill, Henry Marshall, Raymond Martin, Ed Mote, Jimmie Norton, and Walter West.

Columbus Guards — Columbus, Georgia

Capt. Ben H. Penton.

ILLINOIS

104th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Inc.)

Sgt. R. D. Persenico, Cpl. J. N. Ostborg, Pvs. — C. I.

Andrews, G. E. Androne, R. Bartlett, A. Bennett, K. Berg-hahn, J. Fergus, L. Hostetler, R. Hostetler, E. LeCrone, E. Miles, W. Mudd, E. J. Waldschmidt, C. Wozniak.

MAINE

2nd United States Regiment Sharpshooters, Co. D —
Portland, Maine

Sgt. Maj. Harry A. Crowley, Sgt. William B. Jordan, Jr., Corp. David M. Johnson, Bernard Gaudet, Walter N. Hardy, Clifford J. Hassell, Edwin E. Heinonen, Harold E. Ingraham, Roderick J. MacKenzie, John L. Newton, Jr., Theodore A. Perry, Donald D. Raymond, William D. Saucier, Harold Stoddard, John J. P. Welch, Norman J. Wood.

MARYLAND

First Maryland Infantry, C. S. A., Inc., Co. A —
Frederick, Md.

Col. Robert J. Zentner, Capt. Robert R. Gouker, 1st Lt. Robert L. Darneal, 1st Lt. Desmond G. Dean, 2nd Lt. Lewis Horman, 1st Sgt. Donald Englar, Sgt. George Phebus, William Kreh, Ralph Cunningham, William Cramer, Edward Johnson, Robert Crum, Gwynn X. Kinsey, H. Thomas Summers, James Atcherson, Robert Evans, James Grove, Kenneth House, Daniel Hartzler, Larry Ireland, Sheldon L. Janowitz, Richard Keeney, Edward Krantz, Robert Pearson, Jr., Robert Renn, Terre Rhoderick, Wayne Steinbarger, Davis Stefanye, Theodore Troxell, Roger Troxell, Jerry Weddle, Richard Zile.

First Maryland Volunteers, C. S. A., Baltimore Rifles Co. —
Baltimore, Md.

1st Sgt. Ross E. Brooks, Cpl. Eugene F. Allen, Pvt. Carl Ay, Pvt. Earl Bolling, Pvt. John King, Pvt. Howard King, Pvt. Robert Kent, Pvt. James Lawler, Pvt. Jack Leftwich, Pvt. John Shulka, Pvt. Wilfred Stachnick, Pvt. Ronald Switzer, Pvt. Marcus L. Thornton, Pvt. Addison Weeks, Pvt. William Wiseman, Pvt. Robert Kirkpatrick.

1st Maryland Regiment, C. S. A., Garrison Forest Rangers,
Co. G — Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Michael P. Zacharko, 1st Lt. Bert Dansinger, 2nd Lt. Marcus Thornton, 3rd Lt. John Bentz, Sgt. Vernon Ruppert, Cpl. Michael J. Zacharko, Cpl. Wilfred Stachnick, Cpl. J. Philip Zacharko, Thomas E. Disney, Robert Pennington, Bruce Null, Bill Gilbert Ray Stocki, George Kloiber, Phil Sodergien, Joseph N. Zacharko, James Weaver, Steven Griswald, Jack Leftwich, Bill Wiseman, Roanie Hoblitz, Albert Lotz, Tom Nastvogel, Robert Mallet, Mark S. Zacharko.

6th Maryland Artillery — Frederick, Md.

Capt. David Stefanye, Lt. Sheldon Janowitz, Sgt. Mauzy Warren, Sgt. Elwood Barnes, Cpl. John Ladino, Cpl. Wayne Holter, Pvt. John Hudak, Pvt. Mike Ladino, Pvt. Robert Kraysek, Pvt. Steven Ladino, Pvt. Joseph Formica, Pvt. George Smith, Pvt. Walter Payne, Pvt. Chris Matthews.

21st Virginia Infantry, Maryland Guard, Co. B —
Annapolis, Md.

Sgt. Raymond O. Brown, Cpl. Raymond G. Phipps, Cpl. Henry Real, Pvt. Frank V. Clark, Pvt. Dr. Osler C. Joyce, Pvt. Henry Imwold, Pvt. John J. D. Burch, Pvt. William Phillips, Pvt. Joseph Korczynski, Pvt. Charles Mathews, Pvt. Wellington W. Welch, Pvt. William Welch, Pvt. William R. Anderson, Pvt. Joseph Leisch.

17th Mississippi Regiment, C.S.A. — Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Llewellyn Ford, Jr., Sgt. Randolph B. Best, Cpl. Martin McDonough, Cpl. John Cooper, Pvt. Robert Brown, Pvt. Ford Weiskettel, Pvt. Warren Scipp, Pvt. John Crunkleton, Pvt. Mitchell Owens, Pvt. Morton Foster, Pvt. Jerry Travers, Pvt. Charles Kerr, Pvt. Fred Whelan, Pvt. John Dewicki, Pvt. I. Randolph Foster, Pvt. Robert Crosby, Pvt. Saul Shapiro, Pvt. Roger Hazard, Pvt. Thomas Cower, Pvt. Charles Bedford, Pvt. Charles Miller.

35th Virginia Battalion, McNeill's Rangers — Baltimore, Md.

Sgt. Herbert V. Shepard, Cpl. William M. Boyce, Cpl. Donald Phoebus, Pvt. Nicholas A. Gesell, Pvt. George Gesell, Pvt. Nicholas Couler, Pvt. Nelson Thornton, Pvt. Peter O'Neal, Pvt. Albert Carter, Pvt. Norman Coulter, Richard Martin, Wayne McInterff, Kenneth Hahn.

Attached First Maryland Regt., C.S.A., Chesapeake Artillery, Battery G — Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. B. W. Dausinger, 1st Class T. Disney, Col. P. Zacharko, 1st Class R. Mallet.

1st Stuart Horse Artillery, C.S.A. — Oxon Hill, Maryland

1st Sgt. Joseph R. Bown, Pvt. E. P. Alexander, Pvt. Malcom Beers, Pvt. James Gately, Sgt. Clarence Foster, Pvt. Vaughn Goodwin, Pvt. Donald Goodwin, Pvt. Joseph Garnder, Pvt. Phil Harris, Pvt. Alexander Hiller, Pvt. Charles Hiller, Pvt. John B. Hood, Jr., Pvt. George Morton, Pvt. John Harding, Pvt. Richard Harding, Pvt. Chester Harding, Pvt. George Bisacca, Pvt. Douglas Squires, Pvt. John Valeri, Pvt. Vernon Scoone, Frank Thompson, Pvt. Henry Walker, Pvt. Bob Hanningan, Pvt. Richard Wilder, Pvt. Dave Huxtable, Pvt. Larry Gilbert, Sgt. George Robinson, Pvt. Fred Holcomb, Pvt. George Unsewitter, Bob Shepard.

3rd Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. — Elkton, Md.

Sgt. Maj. John F. DeWitt, Sgt. Thomas R. Stanley, Cpl. Claude E. Cornett, Cpl. Theodore M. Rew, Cpl. William A. Deaver, Pvt. William C. Hoover, Pvt. James N. Zeiders, Pvt. John W. Burke, Pvt. Williard H. Wood, Pvt. Robert J. Traurig, Pvt. Allen Cox, Pvt. Robert Hills, Pvt. Kermit DeBoard.

First Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. — Annapolis, Md.

Sgt. Maj. George E. Bryant, Qm. Sgt. Philip D. Lines, Gunnery Sgt. Champ Bateman, Cpl. Charles Perry, Cpl. Carroll A. Brice, Cpl. Carl B. Kinner, Pvt. Zelner Albritton, Pvt. Harry K. Cook, Pvt. Edward F. Doms, Pvt. Charles J. Dryer, Pvt. Frank B. Evans, Pvt. Howard L. Hall, Pvt. David F. Lines, Pvt. Howard M. Meck, Sr., Pvt. Howard M. Meck, Jr., Pvt. Robert C. Meck, Pvt. Pete Prichard, Pvt. William G. Phillips, Pvt. Lee S. Rose, Pvt. Delbert V. Tullius, Pvt. Albert E. Waters, Pvt. Winston B. Webb, III, Pvt. Frederick G. Williams, Pvt. French Hollidayoke, Pvt. Dr. Bowman, Pvt. John W. Whitlatch, Jr., Wayne Bateman, Robert Williams, James Mansfield.

2nd Maryland Artillery, C.S.A. (Baltimore Light) — Baltimore, Md.

Sgt. John J. Gaff, Cpl. Frank H. Wait, Jr., Cpl. Grayson T. Ford, Pvt. Robert F. Altenburger, Pvt. Arthur Crowther, Pvt. Harry E. Eliason, Pvt. John J. Gaff, Jr., Pvt. Charles Hahn, Pvt. William Heinekamp, Pvt. Henry Klapp, Pvt. Irvin Martz, Jr., Pvt. James Marx, Pvt. Ralph Robosson, Pvt. Carl Rose, Pvt. Harry Sheffer, Pvt. Thomas G. Slowik, Pvt. Paul Zilka.

Maryland Line, C.S.A. — Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Donald R. Bills, Capt. William V. Daley, Capt. Bryce Workman, Sgt. Maj. Thomas Miller, Lt. Manuel Kouzis, Cpl. Fred Green, Pvt. William V. Daley III, Pvt. William Norris, Pvt. Raymond Cook, Pvt. Harry Nelson, Pvt. Robert Warner, Pvt. Richard Hebrink, Pvt. Harry Nelson, Pvt. Kenneth Barry.

Henry Kyd Douglas Brigade, C.S.A. — Knoxville, Md.

Col. John Fix, Capt. Morgan Webber, 1st Lt. Lawrence Kaetzel, Jr., 1st Sgt. Lawrence Kaetzel, Sr., Sgt. Richard Runkles, Sgt. Kenneth Webber, Cpl. Charles Leopold, Cpl.

Theodore Van Holten, Pvt. Bobby Frye, Pvt. Eric Van Holten, Pvt. Morgan Webber, Jr., Pvt. Raymond Webber.

"Old German Artillery," Battery C, 2nd Md. Light Artillery, U. S. Volunteers — Cumberland, Md.

Sgt. Tim Doolan, Cpl. Robert V. Baker, Privates — John Jackle, Charles Heiers, Steve Adams, Richie Sharpless.

7th Maryland Mountain Artillery, C.S.A. — Frederick, Md.

Battery Commander Jule N. Dews, Enlisted Men — George Cresup, George Harris, Bruce Harstad, Donald DeHaven, Terry Dews, Jerry Elliot, Edward Poteat, Thomas McClure, Thomas Roetzal.

13th Confederate Infantry — Silver Springs, Md.

David Anderson, William F. Bateman, David Baird, Robert

Bates, Donald J. Bush, James J. Bush, Jr., Frank Clark, Ralph Colvard, Fred Davis, Jr., John B. Gilmer, George Kirschbaum, John C. Carroll, Melvin L. Marcey, William Lochstamphor, John P. McAdams, Franklin L. McCutchen, Scott E. Moyer, Robert Renn, William W. Schmidt, Alan R. Schrader, James Stevens, Maxwell R. Tinsley, Eugene D. Wright, John B. Ziegler. Associate Members—Robert Haug, Archie Hughes, Jr., Ray Stanley, Joseph Small. Honorary Members—C. Meade Patterson, Ernest Peterkin, John Rawls.

Field Hospital, Maryland Line — Baltimore, Md.

Director J. S. Redding, Adjutant J. W. Pearson, Orderly J. S. Redding, Jr., Ass't. Surgeons — J. C. Matthews, B. J. Rush, J. G. Waring, C. N. Andreae.

Westmoreland Mounted Militia, 7th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A. — Keedysville Area, Md.

2nd Maryland Infantry Regiment, 2nd Md. Brigade, Co. C "Cumberland Continentals," United States Volunteers — Cumberland, Md.

Major Fritz Haselberger, Capt. Robert Martin, 1st Lt. Edwin Wampler, 2nd Lt. Frank Harrat, 2nd Lt. Robert Wilson, Sgt. Maj. David Day, Sgt. Boyd Dawson, Sgt. Ronald Martin, Ord. Sgt. James Boyd, Cplts. — Stanley Radcliff, William Sowers, John Resser, Woodrow Simmons, Pvs. — Alton Hoopengardner, Everett Partridge, James Patton, Jerry Jaehn, John Hamilton, Frank Hilliker, Donald Dowell, Ellis Spiker, James Doolan, Steve Hinkle, Richard Clapper, John Wiley, James Davis, Robert Jones, Bugler and Fifer Charles Breighner, Drummers Mike Burkey, James Kidd, Robin Wilson, Robert Martin, Jr., Ronald Bierman, Pvt. Hugh McKenzie.

Sharpsburg Rifle Company — Sharpsburg, Md.

Capt. William J. Coleman, Jr., 1st Lt. Francis Sounders, 1st Lt. Leon F. Carnahan, 2nd Lt. William T. DeLauney, 1st Sgt. Clyde C. Grove, Drill Sgt. Warren Davis, Sgts. — Harry T. Hull, Paul Skelton, William P. Phillips, Cpls. — Irvin Bowers, Robert Eichelberger, Wilbur Itnyre, Thomas Sweeney, Percy Sweeney, Pvs. — Arthur Baker, Thomas Baylor, David Benner, Eugene Benner, Jerry Bender, Paul Bomberger, Marvin Brashears, Atlee Buzzard, Harold Churchey, Robert Clipp, Elwood Dorsey, Harry Forsythe, Charles Hammond, Dallas Jamison, Arthur Keifer, Donald Kretzer, Richard Leatherman, Gerald Metz, Roger Moore, Myron Ridgley, Robert Swain, William Thompson, Paul Wade, Robert Wright.

27th Volunteers, Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade — Silver Spring, Md.

Sgt. Maj. Roger Bethke, Sgt. William L. Brown, Cpl. Richard Sherrill, Cpl. Bill Galligar, Phil Katcher, Terry Donohue, David Lerner, Tony Thomas, David Heinmuller, Bill Seaby, Larry Babbitts, Tom Babbitts, George Babbitts, Gilbert Byington, Allen Burns, Jim McDonnell, Bill May, Dick Milstead.

MASSACHUSETTS

Fort J.E.B. Stuart Cavalry Outpost — Conference High Command — Beverly, Mass.

Col. Robert P. Martinack, Lt. Col. Robert Purwitch,

Maj. Jason Sokolov, Maj. Kenneth Adams, Maj. Joel Levenson, Maj. John R. Power, Maj. Gregory Nixon, Capt. Charles Bianco, Capt. Richard Gates, Capt. Paul Turcotte.

NEW JERSEY

15th Regiment, Co. A, New Jersey Volunteers

Sgt. Maj. John Kuhl, Sgt. Philip Roedel, Cpl. Jack Van Lieu, Cpl. William Strong, Pvt. Ted Twardowski, Pvt. Donald Compeau, Pvt. Robert Runge, Pvt. Harry Mitchell, Pvt. Richard Roedel, Pvt. John Glokner, Pvt. Fred Holjes, Pvt. Roy De Mott, Pvt. David Perrine, Pvt. John Peterson, Pvt. Douglas Martin, Pvt. Howard Ehmann, Pvt. Edward Knechel, Pvt. Robert Roedel.

3rd Regiment, New Jersey Cavalry, First United States

Hussars, Inc. — Oaklyn, N. J.

Sgt. George Glassman, Jr., Ord. Sgt. Bud Pryor, Cpl. Thomas J. Cawcelmo, Pvs. Joseph M. Low, Robert Long, Ray Neff, T. M. Barnett, George Glassman, Sr., Robert Fritz, Charles Wright, Thomas Braddock, David Parker, Glenn Poutton, Recruit Glenn Rogers.

NEW YORK

9th N. Y. Volunteers (Hawkins Zouaves) — New York, N. Y.

Sgt. Douglas Bolewicki, Sgt. Richard Thomas, Cpl. Thomas Donaldson, Cpl. George C. Neumann, Pvt. Albert Krause, Pvt. Gaetano P. Danza, Pvt. Edward Bolewicki, Pvt. Albert Hohman, Pvt. John Frayler, Pvt. Joseph Dacchille, Pvt. Edwin Wright, Pvt. Larry Pagano, Pvt. Larry Kendrick, Pvt. H. Harris Murray, Pvt. George Rehore, Pvt. Peter T. Campbell, Pvt. Tony Maiello, Pvt. Stephen Zuckermann, Pvt. Walter K. Wait, Jr., Frederick L. Neumann.

5th Independent Battery, New York Light Artillery —

Yonkers, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Thomas F. Meade, Sgt. Edward Fedonick, Cpl. Roy Kristiansen, Pvt. Warren P. Wood, Pvt. William Paine, Pvt. Gerald Appelbaum, Pvt. Edward F. Connors, Pvt. George Schmidt, Pvt. Martin Schaffner, Pvt. Merwyn Trep-tow, Pvt. Norman Appelbaum, Pvt. James V. Caldwell.

79th Regiment, Cameron Highlanders, N.Y.S.M. —

New York, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Bruce Cameron Altschulen, Cpl. William Wesley Rogers, Pvt. Franklyn A. Barnaby, Pvt. Robert Jordan, Pvt. Jack R. Quinby, Pvt. William Dunnellen, Pvt. Alan T. Kloss, Pvt. Sam H. Abatayo, Pvt. Edward A. Dowling, Pvt. Jeremiah V. Harrington, Pvt. John O'Sullivan, Hospital Steward Edward Walsh, Pvt. William Goble, Drummer Dennis Byrnes, Drummer Edward Byrnes.

44th New York Volunteer Infantry — Arcade, N. Y.

Sgt. Raymond Barber, Pvt. David Morgan, Sgt. Maj. Al Myers, Pvs. George Barber, Art Brach, Richard Reimers, Nelson Roberts, Bill Roberts, Al Vercant, Dale Furriss, Robert Hunter, Warren Howard, Barry Howard, Charley Stehen, Bod Ainlev, Dick Hines, Dou~ Price, Bill LaVan; Artillerymen — Bill Clark, Doug Clark, Don Clark.

100th Regiment (Eagle), New York Volunteers, Co. D —

Tonawandas, N. Y.

Col. Frank C. Bellinger, Capt. Lawrence La Port, Capt. Kenneth McKlinsey, Sgt. Ray Honsberger, Pvs. John Jones, Larry Wheatley, Scott Brumbaugh, Raymond Zelehowski, Joseph L. DeMers, Drummer Boy James Wallace.

86th New York Volunteers, Steuben Rangers — Corning, N. Y.

Sgt. Maj. Robert Starr, Sgt. Merrill Stickler, Pvs. Norman Wisner, Jeffrey Hester, Paul McNulty, Ernest Jacobs, John Palinkas, Douglas Maerin, Larry Swiffen, Robert Leavy, Lawrence Van Vliet, Ed Hart, Robert Gill.

49th New York Volunteer Infantry — Chatham, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Peter Winfield, Cpl. John Miller.

1st New York Dragoons, Historical Club Inc. — Fishers, N. Y.

Sgt. Maj. Ronald Clover, 1st Sgt. John Earls, Ord. Sgt. Dewitt Miner, Cpl. Sheldon Fisher, Cpl. Roy McLean, Pvs. Walter Chase, Jerome Durand, Guy Heerkins, William Miner, William Morlev, George Priest, William Schapp, Carl Schneider, Leonard Scheer, Fred Sharp, Charles Blackmer, Edward Sweeney, William Welch, Lester Howland, Bruce Peckham, James Webster.

9th Massachusetts Battery, Inc. — Bolton, Mass.

Capt. Charles K. Estano, Lt. Wilbert R. Brown, Lt. Rod-erick J. MacKenzie, 1st Sgt. Walter N. Hardy, Sgt. Don Anderson, Sgt. Evan B. Hull, Sgt. Richard Bickford, Cpl. Bruce MacDougall, Cpl. Arthur B. Richards, Cpl. John Walker, Pvt. Kenneth Starboard, Pvt. Norman Wood, Pvt. John Sanford, Pvt. George Porter, Jr., Pvt. Warren Wilkin-son, Pvt. Richard Bickford, Pvt. Ron Whittle, Pvt. Herbert Barclay, Pvt. Arthur McCray, Pvt. Charles Gebo, Pvt. Robert Hartson, Pvt. Robert Hartson, Jr., Pvt. Christian Tietgens, Pvt. Edward Forestiere, Pve. Ben Emerick, Pvt. Robert Bosse, Pvt. Kermit Morris, Pvt. Charles Zeh, Pvt. Belknap Emery, Pvt. Arthur DeWitt, Pvt. Vernon Randolph, Pvt. Charles Ittner, Pvt. Martin Bashian, Pvt. Peter Angelo, Pvt. Roger Ressiguie, Pvt. Don Rie-er, Pvt. Charles Glover, Pvt. Gerald Bufton, Pvt. Carl Day, Pvt. Kenneth Mudgett, Pvt. Fred Steele, Pvt. Stanley Kosewski, Pvt. Robert Jacobs, Pvt. Frank Morris.

MICHIGAN

Loomis' Battery, Michigan Light Artillery — Detroit, Michigan

Pvt. Kingsley A. Abbott, Pvt. Edward Anderson, Pvt. Charles Biehn, Pvt. Darwin Brown, Pvt. George Buckthorpe, Cpl. John V. Davison, Pvt. Phil Davison, Pvt. Stanley Gon-dek, Pvt. William Hall, 1st Sgt. John Hooper, Pvt. Richard House, Pvt. John Janick, Sgt. Maj. Fred E. Kaiser, Pvt. Fred E. Kaiser, Jr., Pvt. Dennis Kaiser, Ord. Sgt. Karl Kaiser, Pvt. Kenneth Moore, Sgt. Gerald Roeske, Pvt. Joseph Schornak, Pvt. Melvin Sellers, Pvt. Thomas Singelyn, Pvt. Thomas Trotman, Pvt. Jorge A. Wilhelm.

15th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry — Pontiac, Michigan

Sgt. Maj. John R. Fortier, Sgt. Robert Lanier, Cpl. Court Roberts, 1st Sgt. John B. Fortier, Pvt. Larry Brown, Pvt. James Cook, Pvt. Tom Cook, Pvt. Dan Dozier, Pvt. Glenn Hamilton, Pvt. Richard Hunt, Pvt. David Jefferson, Pvt. Terry Jefferson, Pvt. Donald Johnston, Pvt. Jerry Jones, Pvt. Frank McCormick, Pvt. Sam McCormick, Pvt. Robert McDonald, Pvt. George McGuinness, Pvt. Don Novak, Pvt. Charles Rue, Pvt. Charles Schafer, Pvt. Charles Strong, Pvt. John Willyard, Recruits Pat Cronin, Seely Dart, Rich-ard Devin, Wayne Elworth, Kent Reade, Wayne Shalkel, Gerald Wordell.

8th Michigan Cavalry — Warren, Michigan

Sgt. Maj. Don Limpert, Sgt. Len Polato, Cpl. Barney Pel-letier, Cpl. Jim Vantine, Cpl. Michael Schorsch, Pvt. Frank Limpert, Pvt. Ray Russell, Pvt. Don Burzynski, Pvt. Chet Pelletier, Jr., Pvt. Bob Coon, Pvt. Bill Grahm, Pvt. Jess Yeager, Pvt. Roger Heipie, Pvt. Dick Miller, Pvt. Rich Bat-ten, Pvt. Bruce Limpert, Pvt. Ed Batten, Pvt. John Seck, Jr., Pvt. John Seck, Sr., Drummerboy Brian Russell.

4th Michigan Infantry (Vol.) — Dundee, Michigan

1st Sgt. Michael Yeck, Sgt. Quartermaster Bob Davis, Sgt. Ordnance Hank Kopke, Cpl. Adj. Herb Hochradel, Cpl. Don Goetz, Drummer Michael J. Yeck, Bugler Mickey Yeck, Pvs. — Don Corvette, Bob Jones, Tom Dunmire. Clinton Pickard, Ron Pickard, Dewey Woodward, Bob Berg-moser, Frank Simco, Lewis Forquer, John Heinrich, Dave Johns, Lee Johns, Phil Hicks, Luther Hicks, Jim Zeiskie, Flagbearers Harmon Goetz, Scott Carvette, Pvt. Jim Fry.

5th Michigan Infantry (Huron Rangers) — Port Huron, Mich.

Co. D — Sgt. Jon Phillips, Cpl. Glenn Simpson, Pvs. Stewart Johnston, Terry Roach, Jr., Peter Schunck, Ross Phillips. Co. F — Sgt. Charles Johnson, Cpl. Skip DuFour. Pvs. Dave Sneary, Mike Johnson, Dan Muir, Gary Car-penter, Day Keelan, Greg Henpe, Bill Barr, Bruce Barr. Co. E — 1st Sgt. Robert Burns, Q. M. Sgt. Tom Wadell, Pvs. Cliff Kinney, Richard Beckett, Wayne Jowett, Joe Maran-zano.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berdan Sharpshooters, Co. E — Keene, N. H.

Sgt. Peter D. Hayes, Pvs. Bruce W. Gerke, William C. Morse.

26th North Carolina, Co. A, C.S.A., Hill's Rifles — Elmira, N.Y.

Major Commander Robert L. Bennett, 1st Lt. Adj. Douglas Bauman, Sgt. Major Duane Bauman, 1st Sgt. Ed Rich, Cpls. Charles McPhearson, David Swift, Drummer Boy Peter Callas, Pvts. John McPhearson, Richard Nicholsen, Andy Owen, John Owen, Galen Wood, Lloyd Weston, Michael McFarland, Michael Galpin, F. Stringham.

NORTH CAROLINA

13th North Carolina Battalion, C.S.A. — Fayetteville, N. C.

Col. Wayne Wellons, Sgt. Hillman Godwin, Cpl. Dickie Detter, Pvt. Johnnie Lanus, Chris Blackman.

27th North Carolina Troops — Greensboro, N. C.

Sgt. Maj. John D. Southworth, S. Sgt. Riley Curtis, Sgt. Bill Ditto, Cpl. Jerry Bolling, Pvt. Talbot Bissell, Pvt. Phil Carlton, Pvt. Joe Christian, Pvt. Lan Donnell, Pvt. Ike Efird, Pvt. Bill Hussian, Pvt. Herb Jones, Pvt. Bill Lambert, Pvt. Jim McDermott, Pvt. Warren Mannegan, Pvt. John Sarri, Pvt. Clarence Wagner, Pvt. Robert Wagner, Pvt. Robert Harned.

Washington Greys (Co. K — 10th N. C. Artillery) — Washington, N. C.

Sgt. Maj. Frank W. Cox, Ord. Sgt. Joe Rowlette, Sec. Sgt. Willard Litchfield, Cpl. Carl Jolley, Drummer Whiting Toler, Drummer Don Miller, Pvt. Charles L. Morton, Pvt. David L. Harris, Pvt. Bennie Davis, Pvt. Carney Alligood, Pvt. Dick Leach, Pvt. Blount Rumley, Pvt. Fred Mallison.

North Carolina Sixth Regiment, S.C.A. — Burlington, N. C.

Church's Battery — Winston Salem, N. C.

Sgt. Troy L. Church, Cpl. Alvin G. Church.

OHIO

1st Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters — Columbus, Ohio

Sgt. James Shutt, Cpl. Page Herbert, Pvt. Mike Shutt, Pvt. Jim Dollings, Pvt. Charles Worman, Pvt. Allen Nutt, Pvt. Don Williams, Pvt. Sackett, Pvt. Bob Wilkins, Pvt. Joe Thatcher, Pvt. Sam McGauran.

1st Ohio Regiment ("The Buckeye Blues") of Sons of Union Veterans — Gahanna, Ohio

Major James Hudkins, 2nd Lt. Donald E. Lewis, 1st Sgt. Dennis Conlev, Sgts. Robert Wilhelm Wayne Neilson, Cpls. Bill Boggs, Steve Ruessles, Pvts. Roger Conley, James Copley, Bud Scully, Glenn Stahl, James Phelps, Photographer Robert Gritton.

1st Ohio Regiment, Co. I

Capt. Ralph Johns, 1st Sgt. Ailor Thompson, Sgt. Donn Gaynor, Cpl. Ralph Shadel, Jr., Riflemen — John Augustine, James Cosgrove, Neil Garver, Alvin Gerich, Raymond Karsmizki, Lee Framer, Jon McGinty, Roger Zimmerman, Musician Donald Mathews, Cannon Commander David Medert.

1st Ohio Regiment, 3rd Battalion, Sons Union Veterans — Major Byron Stinson, C O.

Battery K: Sgt. Lewis Binns, Pvts. Mitchell Preston, Ray Adams, Charles Peterson, Bill Briggs, Manly Stinson. Company L: Pvts. Nicky Cleary, Henry Herrnstein, Prior Timmons, Walter Hastings, Nick Hastings, William Kneec. Donn Rooks, John Barnes, Larry Wolfe. Company M: Capt. Martin Peterson, Sgt. Carl Steinhauer, Jr., Pvts. Charles Burke, William McCune, Larry Patterson, Richard Strausbaugh, Thomas Fellenstein, Joe Lux, Jack Junk, Myron Garison, Bethany Stinson, Tony Patterson.

1st Ohio Regiment (19th Ohio)

Lt. Col. T. W. Hamlin, Ord. Officer J. H. DeWalt, Major Chief of Staff D. W. Jackson, B. E. Waffler, P. B. Floyd, T. Learmonth, G. A. Craig, S. A. Hamlin, Sr., S. A. Hamlin, Jr., J. G. Datz, R. L. Love, C. B. Datz, R. J. Scoville, T. R. Bossert, C. W. Bandy, M. H. Roquemore, T. G. Cameron, E. L. Randolph, C. J. Fowler, T. W. Hamlin, Jr., R. Learmonth, P. A. Thompson, D. L. Houghman, C. W. Windland, M. W. Windland.

1st Ohio Regiment (Salem Guards Battery)

1st Lt. L. E. Brandt, 2nd Lt. P. H. Beck, R. H. Brandt, F. J. Grace, F. E. Wisler, E. C. Charlton, J. L. Wolford, C. Brandt, T. Brandt, R. Beck, F. E. Beck, Galen Brandt, John L. Beck, R. J. Smith, J. R. Knight, W. H. Greene, T. E. Swetye, Drummer D. Beck.

1st Ohio Regiment (104th Infantry)

Commander J. C. Robbins, Skirmishers K. A. Robbins, O. A. Schoolcraft, W. W. Wallace.

1st Ohio Regiment, Co. F

1st Lt. Louis West, Sgt. Maj. George R. Showalter, Cpls. Harvey Penwell, Larry West, Daniel L. Toland, Pvts. Galen Gonser, Richard Davis, Chester W. Perry, Gary W. Perry, Rodger West, Tom Huston, Robert E. Lee, Howard Faler, Eddie Reed, Gary Saum, Jack Reinner, Gary West, Bob Herrick, E. R. Bowyles.

19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry — Alliance, Ohio

Sgt. Maj. Tim W. Gross, Sgt. Warner C. Gross, Pvt. Charles Gross, Pvt. Richard Thomas, Pvt. Don Lee.

7th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry — Cleveland, Ohio

44th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry — Springfield, Ohio

First Sgt. John E. Kunkel, Sgt. Maj. Norman C. Carey, Sgt. Col. Richard Miller, Sgts. — Bill Springer, Gene Hartman, Peter Hrinko, Ernest Bolla, Cpls. — Willis Boitnott, Joseph Pringz, Donald Rogers, Pvts. — Cornelius Hendricks, Marvin Garrison, Myron Gibson, Carl Beatty, Dwight Shellman, David Duff, John Duff, Myron Johnson, Robert Leedy, Joseph Powers, Francis Reeves, James Colvin, Dayton Williams, James Cecil, Martin West, Floyd Barrman, Musicians J. Warren Young, James Printz, Jay Young.

PENNSYLVANIA

6th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, Co. D — Chambersburg, Pa.

1st Sgt. Raymond J. Gsell, Mst. Sgt. Thomas G. Burkey, Sgt. Melvin G. Rudy, Cpl. J. Norman Hollar, Cpl. Frank X. Huss, Pvt. Ronald Baker, Pvt. John K. Benchoff, Pvt. H. Edwin Campbell, Pvt. Harry E. Campbell, Pvt. Peter C. Hall, Pvt. James L. Harmon, Pvt. William Harrison, Pvt. Wilbur Hartman, Pvt. Curvin E. Heiss, Pvt. Curvin H. Heiss, Pvt. Lachlan W. Krebs, Pvt. Dennis E. Lowe, Pvt. Harold A. Lowe, Pvt. Michael H. Naugle, Pvt. Elmer L. Moore, Pvt. C. Michael Pfoutz, Pvt. William E. Snyder.

Ringgold Cavalry — Washington, Pa.

Capt. Robert N. Smouse, 1st Lt. John Barney, 2nd Lt. Riley L. Lockwood, Sgt. Maj. Russell Hartzog, 1st Sgt. Norman Brown, Cpl. David Stewart, Pvt. Steve Holik, Pvt. Lynn H. Hamilton, Pvt. Sheryl Hamilton, Pvt. Raymond Johnson, Pvt. James H. Devenney, Pvt. Lawrence D. Doman, Pvt. Clyde R. McClellan, Pvt. Steven D. Smith, Pvt. Esper Barney, Pvt. John A. Barney, Pvt. Blair E. Manning.

3rd United States Regular Infantry — Lancaster, Pa.

Sgt. George R. Kusel, Cpl. Charles R. Krantz, Cpl. M. Robert Myers, Cpl. Richard W. Brooks, Sgt. Ronald Etter, Cpl. Vincent W. Nolt, Cpl. Jack Mitten, Pvt. Fred Klein, Pvt. Waldo Bogart, Pvt. William Boyd, Pvt. Andrew Coldwell, Pvt. Stewart Chronister, Pvt. Paris Gentzler, Pvt. Fred Hammond, Pvt. Richard Hamp, Pvt. Robert Kipphorn, Pvt. Charles Krantz, Jr., Pvt. Randy Kusel, Pvt. Amos Lichty, Pvt. Richard Nauman, Jr., Chaplain Warren Riedel, Pvt. Erwin Seitz, Pvt. Jack Shoff, Pvt. Glenn Waller, Jr., Pvt. Reaves Goehring, Pvt. John Waller, Pvt. Dave Pickel, Pvt. Philip Sater, Pvt. David Hall, Pvt. Jon Mummaw, Pvt. Bill Clark, Pvt. Richard Nauman, Sr.

118th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Corn Exchange Regiment) — Lansdowne, Pa.

Sgt. Maj. Robert Clements, 1st Sgt. Rudy D'Alessandro, 1st Sgt. Karl Scott, Sgt. Pete Wilcox, Sgt. Charles MacEldern, Sgt. John Vitts, Cpl. Don Callander, Pvt. Mike Benson, Pvt. George Chewkanes, Pvt. Dr. Cipolla, Pvt. Douglas DaTorro, Pvt. Don Fuller, Pvt. Bob Marsden, Pvt. John McIlhenny, Pvt. Dave Merchon, Pvt. Dave Lavine, Pvt. Larry Loder, Pvt. Jay Cain, Pvt. Jerry Ralmer, Pvt. Bob Roberts, Pvt. George Russel, Pvt. Dick Reppert, Pvt. Dave Woodcock, Pvt. Bob McDonald, Pvt. Marty Wilcox.

Chartiers Valley Guards — Co. E, 9th Regiment Penna.
Reserves — Pittsburgh, Pa.

43rd Regiment, Light Artillery Reserves, 1st Penna. Artillery,
Battery E — Harrisburg, Pa.

Sgt. Donald H. Wagner, Cpl. David J. Klinepeter, Sgt. Oliver Fanning, Sgt. Jack Moor, Privates Richard Camp, John Dewalt, Paul Lenker, Jr., Edward Lenker, Donald Ross, Dale Biever, Richard Jenkins, William Reger, Donald Steiner, Larry Wagenseil, Taylor Wagenseil, James Dysart, Geoffrey Descheemaeker, Charles Oellig, John Keller, Jr.

2nd Regiment, Penna. Reserve Volunteer Corps —
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

1st Sgt. John E. Huss, Master Sgt. Jim Brenneman, Sgt. Barney D. Huss, Cpl. George Kenawell, Cpl. Eugene E. Huss, Privates Jim Calvert, Barry L. Claar, Tom Heiss, Clair W. Helsel, Blair Holsinger, Elton Miller, Gary Miller, Richard Miller, Ben Nelson, Jr., Ben Nelson, Sr., Earl Snowberger, Karl Dodson.

72nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Baxter's Zouaves) —
Revere, Pa.

1st Sgt. Walter J. Taylor, Sgt. Ronald Dougherty, Cpl. Ronald Beifuss, Privates Joseph Thompson, Philip Andrews, Robert Taylor, Robert Desroth, Ray Scoboria, John D. Morrow, Steve Von-Hohen, Alexander Douglas, Robert Borris, Ronald Ruddell, Gilbert Taylor, Walter McGinness, Donald Edkart, William Bickel, Drummer Boy Kim Taylor.

56th Pennsylvania Volunteers — Doylestown, Pa.

Sgt. Russel Green, 1st Sgt. Harlan Kellerman, Ord. Sgt. William Kohn, Cpl. Richard Strawhacker, Privates William Erwin, Radcliffe Farley, Thomas Fischer, Len Landan, Herbert Schultz, Edward Smith, Harry Steinbach, Thomas Wright, Robert Dreber, Darrel Fischer.

Co. G — Sons of Veterans of the Civil War — Harrisburg, Pa.

Capt. George H. Gruber, 1st Lt. Harry M. Gephart, 1st Sgt. William E. Yoter, M/Sgt. Bill Wenrich, Brg. S/Sgt. Henry Kimmey, Sgt. Michael Sullivan, Sgt. Gary Riehl, S/Sgt. Paul DeHart, S/Sgt. Lloyd A. Neubaum, Jr., Cpls. David Horn, Edward Hill, Pvt. John Whitnev, Ike Robinson, Chuck Todd, Russell Wenrich, John Cleary, Paul Kelcher, Clyde Zimmerman, Bob Barna, George Hinkle, Butch Wetzel, Ronald Kedengere, John Barna, Sam Murphy, John Page, Earl Swartz, Butch Over, Mrs. George H. Gruber, Miss Mary Gruber, Nancy Gruber, Doris Gruber, Betty Gruber, George H. Gruber, Jr.

6th Battalion Field Music, Sons of Veterans Reserve —
Harrisburg, Pa.

1st Lt. Jay A. Ester, 1st Sgt. R. Vernon Watts, Staff Sgt. LeRoy Lutz, Cpl. Darrel Wright, Pvts. 1st Class — Donald Nardis, Steve Wilson. Pvts. — Donald Kauffman, Terry Layton, Ronald Gamble, William Walters, Larry Blankenhorn, Clarence Wrightstone, John Pope, David Witmer, William Arnold.

6th Infantry Battalion Co. C, S.V.R. — Middletown, Pa.

1st Lt. Edgar Calhoon, 1st Sgt. Charles Forney, Pvts. — Lindy Condran, John Banks, Oscar Clair, John W. Crater, Terry Manfred, William Lowe, Lee Shaffer, John Hoffman, Edward Manfred, Lewis Nauss, George Miller, Stanley Miller, Robert Leach, Charles Manfred.

Keystone Battery, Light Artillery — King of Prussia, Pa.

1st Sgt. Robert M. Johnson, Ord. Sgt. Ralph M. Johnson, Sgt. Noel A. Johnson, Privates — John Eustice, Dennis Rossiter, Mike Rossiter, Richard Barnes, Ray Getman, Robert M. Johnson, Jr., Martin A. Johnson, Johnny Eustice.

141st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry — Towanda, Pa.

Brig. Gen. James Davenport, Col. Raymond Ward, Majors Wesley Perry, Herbert Rounds, O. C. Spencer, Donald Leavenworth, Chaplain Major A. F. Greene, Surgeon-Major W. A. Redding, Dr. Provost-Major Frank Detrick, Captain Lyle Jackson, 1st Lt. Fordham Wood, 2nd Lt. George Wilcox, Sgt. Major Robert Morris, Quartermaster Sgt. Glenn Dolan, Sgt. Nelson French, Cpl. William Frutchey, Cpl. Paul Murphy, Cpl. Edward Coe, Privates — Jack Lewis, Kenneth

Lewis, Skip Coe, Marvin Hartmann, George Forbes, Royal Pruyne, Charles Utter, Frank Wall, 2nd Lt. A. C. Goodrich.

2nd North Carolina Infantry — Clifton Heights, Pa.

Commander George E. Gorman, Cpls. Dennis P. Kelly and John J. Fischer, Pvts. — Ken Laurent, Mike P. Musick, Jerry T. Callaghan, James T. Phillips, Knute R. Kruger, Robert T. Morris, Mike R. Taylor, Harry T. Snarley, Robert B. Schmit, Martin Springer, Benjamin Beck, Steve Slaths, Vincent McGlinchey, Will T. Callaghan, Harry Perkins, John Chandlen, Walt O'Connor, James J. McGlinchey, Edward Williams, Bernard R. Devine, Larry Martin, John P. McCain.

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, "Sheridan's Scouts"—Ardmore, Pa.

1st Sgt. H. K. Young, Adj. D. W. Callender, Jr., Quartermaster P. C. Wilcox, Ordnance Officer W. C. Morton, Pvts. M. H. Wilcox, D. W. Fuller, K. Graham, L. R. Rice, E. McCann, R. Norgan, P. Norgan, G. Zwicker.

SOUTH CAROLINA

15th S.C.V. Lexington Rifles, Co. C — Lexington, S. C.

Sgt. Maj. Philip M. Bryan, Pvt. Alfred Chalmers, Cpl. Raymond Caughman, Qm. Sgt. Hampton Caughman, Pvt. Ed Carter, Pvt. J. W. Dooley, Pvt. Tom Dooley, Pvt. Jake Dooley, Cpl. Charles Goodwin, Cpl. Hodges Harmon, Sgt. George Hazelton, Pvt. Frank Hutchins, Pvt. Mark Keisler, Pvt. Burt Mack, Pvt. Martin Meetze, Pvt. Leonard Sox, Pvt. Willie Sox, Cpl. Richard Shealy, Pvt. Timothy Shealy, Pvt. James Shealy, Pvt. Norman Shull, Pvt. Wendell Harmon.

TENNESSEE

Nathan Bedford Forrest Troop of Dismounted Cavalry —
Memphis, Tenn.

Majors Riley Gunter, Ronnie Seeley, 1st Lt. Larry Webb, 2nd Lt. Fred Manton, Sgt. Maj. Larry James, 1st Sgts. Bobby Cunningham, Leon Bon, Col. Jimmy Green, Sgt. John-nv Sprott, Cpls. Robert Hunt, John Wright, Bobby Jones, Edwin Hill, Billy Brown, Claude Rodgers, Robert Carnev, Paul Dick Stine, Dwaine Jamerison, Preston Hurlbent, David Whitehead, Bruce Rushing, Jimmy Seeley, Pvts. Owaine Adcox, David Whitticomb, Charles Cox, Warner Swarner, Billy Filder, Bill Bunks, Bart McGee, Brad Parsley, Carl Drake, Berry Bissel, Budd Person, Robert Twaddle, Thomas Martin, Bob Fisher, Captains Turner Falks, Alvis Downs, Jr.

1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Rutledges Battery —
Nashville, Tenn.

VIRGINIA

17th Virginia Infantry, C.S.A. — Alexandria, Va.

Richard Balinger, George Birch, Donald Browning, Alvin M. Chandler, Wayne Chandler, Oliver B. Crockett, Jesse R. Curtis, Wayne R. Delaney, Fred Dillon, John Fitzhugh, Gilbert Fletcher, John Flournay, Burnette Ford, William B. Ford, James H. Gazes, Philip L. Griffith, Richard Hardisty, Graham F. Hitt, John Horstman, Charles J. Huppmann, Jr., Charles E. Johnson, Donald Jones, Morton D. Katz, Arthur Keene, William F. Keyes, George S. Knight, William Koster, James H. Landers, Carter Leach, William A. Lee, William C. Leapley, Robert F. Lindholm, Ray Perkinson, Frank A. Purvis, William D. Purvis, W. G. Schamberger, Charles Scheer, Donald K. Smith, Murphy C. Street, Laurence Taylor, I. E. Upton, William Varner, David C. Velke, John L. Waldon, Henry Wamsley, Tyson Watson, Earnest M. Welch, John D. Winn, Richard Wormcke, Thomas S. Worthington, Edgar Yates, B. G. Young, James C. Leapley, Kenith Smith, Bruce Allen Wilbur G. Ray, Fred Trout, Walter McGuire, V. L. Chanler, Thomas Harmon, Joseph Cherry.

33rd Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, C.S.A.,
Co. E — New Market, Va.

Capt. D. Coiner Rosen, 1st Lt. Arthur Hildreth, 1st Sgt. R. M. Will, Ord. Sgt. Joseph Minnick, Ord. Sgt. Fred Zirkle, Sgt. Richard Reedv, Cpl. William Thompson, Cpl. Nevin Dellinger, Pvt. Merle Orebaugh, Pvt. Johnnie Funkhouser,

Pvt. James Hiner, Pvt. Jack Sperry, Pvt. Milton Huffman, Pvt. Gary Proctor, Pvt. Cecil Rosen III, Pvt. Fred Regar, Pvt. John Mathias, Pvt. Benny Litten, Pvt. William Green, Pvt. Charles Seal, Pvt. William Frye, Jr., Pvt. Jimmy Zirkle, Pvt. Blair Zirkle, Pvt. Verlin Proctor III, Pvt. W. C. Lindamood, Pvt. Walter Wells, Pvt. Joe Miller, Pvt. Jerry Hines, Pvt. James Monroe, Pvt. Galen Hepner, Pvt. Tommy Estep, Pvt. Wayne Lambert, Pvt. Roy Peterman.

5th Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, S.C.A., Co. K — Winchester, Va.

1st Lt. Charles A. York, 1st Sgt. John H. Quick, 2nd Sgt. Rollin M. Larrick, 3rd Sgt. Wilbur A. Moffett, Sgt. James Massey, Ord. Sgt. Fred Y. Stotler, Wagon Sgt. Theodore Miller, 1st Cpl. Boyd Headley, 2nd Cpl. David Clevenger, 3rd Cpl. William C. Rickard, Cpl. Maurice Conard, Pvt. Arlan Anderson, Pvt. Charles Andrews, Pvt. James Biddle, Pvt. Walter Bowen, Pvt. James Bowen, Pvt. Terry Bowers, Pvt. John Kenney, Pvt. Clark Loy, Pvt. Hercules Michas, Pvt. Benjamin Ritter, Pvt. Clinton Ritter, Pvt. Arthur Seabright, Pvt. Glenn Seabright, Pvt. Albert Seal, Pvt. Richard Stockdale, Pvt. John Brust, Pvt. Philip McIlwee, Pvt. James McIlwee, Pvt. Owen Shull, Pvt. Richard Swartz, Pvt. Harold Larrick, Pvt. Omar Webb, Pvt. Kenneth Webb.

4th Virginia Cavalry, Troop C — Newport News, Va.

Sgt. Maj. S. J. Stiles, Sgt. D. B. McAdams, Ord. Cpl. J. R. Sample, Troopers G. K. Long, W. K. Everett, R. R. Peterson, R. R. Hardy, K. L. Sloate, W. F. Hamilton, J. B. White, H. D. Garnett, Dunc Garnett.

3rd Virginia Regiment, Co. A, "Dismal Swamp Rangers" — Portsmouth, Va.

Sgt. Maj. John Sharrett, Artillery Instructor Dick Dodd, Cannoneers — William Kelly, James Bolding, Lee Snyder, Gene Belcher, Chip Parker, Stuart Smith, Charles Shaughnessy, Johnny Butler, James Poor, Chuck Beale, Bruce Bolding, Fred Driggs, Randy O'Neal, Billy Robertson, Robert Ramsey.

1st Virginia Artillery Volunteers — Winchester, Va.

Capt. Vernon L. Lichliter, 1st Sgt. Richard Swartz, 2nd Sgt. William Swartz, 1st Cpl. Horace Orndorff, 2nd Cpl. Norman Stottlmer, 3rd Cpl. John Sullivan, Lc. Col. Oden Renner, Lc. Cpl. Don Lutz, Privates Gene Bowers, Frank Fletcher, Bruce Gordon, Richard Derosa, George Boyer, Butch Newcomb.

Valley Rangers (1st) — Staunton, Va.

1st Sgt. D. R. Greene, Sgt. W. L. Clemmer, Sgt. John Huffer, Privates B. C. Clemmer, M. H. Carter, Archie Simmons, Joe Moyer, Frank Pannell, Roger Cross, Roger Cross, Jr., Robert Sentes, Frank McCutchen, Joe Arnett, Bill Sipe, Harry Allen, Buddy Padgett, George Cromer, Bill Zimmerman, Gregg Clemmer.

17th Virginia Infantry, Co. B, Corse's Brigade, Pickett's Div. (Warren Rifles), Longstreet's Corps — Front Royal, Va.

Capt. John Bracken, 2nd Lt. Woody Veasey, Sgt. Maj. Julian Hammon, Privates — John Wimmer, Robert Poe, Don Simonpietri, Eddie Gochenour, Larry Miller, David Marchi, Jerry Rinker, Don Ritenour, Tommy Rees, J. A. Kendall, Wayne Bennett, Larry Camper, James Heflin, Bobby Walters, Randy Swanson, Dale Coffee, Eddie Poe, Ronald Hammon.

17th Virginia Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., Co. K — Bealeton, Va.

Ensign Ronnie Digges, Adjutant William Golway, Teamster Claude Johnson, Privates — Joseph Austin, Arthur Digges, Roscoe Digges, Wallace Digges, William C. English, William Greham, Freddie Kines, Mike McDermott, Ripley Robinson, Vincent Tolson.

Norfolk Light Infantry — Norfolk, Va.

Sgt. Maj. H. F. Markland, Sgt. J. A. Sadler, Sgt. J. J. Tompkins, Sgt. F. H. Garrett, Cpl. R. M. Davis, Cpl. C. Roberts, Cpl. R. W. Whitney, Pvt. C. H. Walker, Pvt. P. Wilson, Pvt. E. Bell, Pvt. J. L. Kiracofe, Pvt. R. M. Price, Pvt. H. L. Jackson, Pvt. C. A. Davis, Pvt. R. Almond, Pvt.

H. A. Skinner, Pvt. R. D. Mathias, Pvt. J. A. Cutchin, Pvt. C. D. Andrews, Pvt. S. O. Hurst, Pvt. R. R. Rooks.

Mosby's Rangers — Hampton, Va.

Sgt. Maj. L. A. DeHart, Sgt. J. T. Parks, Sgt. J. L. Barr, Cpl. J. C. C. Gilbert, Pvt. A. Ulisse, Pvt. J. O. Smithley, Pvt. G. Wilson, Pvt. A. M. Payton.

23rd Virginia Infantry — Hampton, Va.

Sgt. John M. Ennis, Pvt. Aldo Chiesa, Sgt. A. F. Richardson, Pvt. J. H. Coffey, Pvt. J. Markham, Pvt. R. D. Goodrich, Pvt. C. R. Swift, Pvt. C. M. Swift.

3rd Virginia Cavalry — Newport News, Va.

Sgt. Maj. Kyle S. Ford, Sgt. Clyde Johnson, Cpl. Alton S. Walton, Pvt. Harry D. Stinemyer, Pvt. Boyd G. Harper, Pvt. B. C. Greene, Jr., Pvt. Bill Davis, Pvt. J. W. Dunn.

18th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A., "Imboden's Brigade," Co. F — Winchester, Va.

21st Virginia Regiment, C.S.A., Infirmary Detachment A — Richmond, Va.

S/Sgt. Commander N. A. Lewis, Sgt. Adj. S. E. Parsons, Sgt. Chief Hospitalman L. E. Olmstead, Privts. — C. J. Washington, S. J. Graieskski, M.D., W. M. Lindamood.

Potomac Field Music, Fife & Drum Corps — Arlington, Va.

Sgt. Roger Zook, Drum Major, Director F. D. McLernon, Fifers — John Bennett, Dean McLernon, Lee Miller, Denis Reen, Robert Martin, Jeffrey Fischer, John Locke, Drummers — Jeremy Reen, Dennis Martin, Bobbie Florence, Mike Driscoll, Eddie McAleer, Richard Mains, John Mull.

Conrad's Store Volunteers — Elkton, Va.

Col. R. B. Hutton, Capt. L. E. Workman, Lieuts. — J. C. Huddle, Leon Rosenburger, Charles Shifflett, 1st Sgt. Charles Coffman, Sr., 2nd Sgt. Bert Fidler, Bugler Charles Coffman, Jr., Privts. — Henry Raynes, Harry Reid, Bush Putnam, David Eppar, Frank Nicholson, W. H. Nicholson IV, Freddy Smith, Dale Crawford, Charles Berry, Garry Wood, Ray Wood, W. L. Rosenberger, Otis Hensley, Monty Raines, Philip Whetzel, Vernon Shifflett, Steve Shifflett, Warren Harrison, Wayne Grim, Danny Comer, A. C. Anderson, Jr., Maxwell M. Hutton.

WEST VIRGINIA

7th West Virginia Infantry — Morgantown, West Virginia

Sgt. Bob Goodwin, Bud Goodwin, John Goodwin, Cpl. Jack Wilson, Cpl. John Haley, Bob Forbes, Merle Wright, Reynolds Gall, Bob Brack, Charles Lee, John Lee, O. W. Mayfield, Larry Mayfield, Bill Calhoun, Otis Fowler, Emil Radacay, Jim Cannens, Bill Bott, Andy Losh, Bob Losh.

22nd Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Company G — Parkersburg, W. Va.

Sgt. Edward A. Gaskins, Cpl. Gary M. Cunningham, Cpl. Don Haddox, Cpl. William R. Miller, Privates Bert McKinney, Gary McCollough, Dixie Lee Shreeves, James Canterbury, Claude Wilson, Dick Griffiths.

WISCONSIN

2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry — Co. I — West Bend, Wis.

Sgt. E. A. von Frankenberg, Cpl. Joe Hashek, Cpl. Ted Meyers, Pvt. Jim Pabian, Pvt. Roy Herbener, Pvt. Alan Hembel, Pvt. Dennis Seitz, Pvt. Alex Abromov, Pvt. Bob Ward, Pvt. Frank Hashek, Pvt. Karl Becker, Pvt. Robert Erffmener, Honorary Capt. Burt Kannenberg, Pvt. Gregory Faust, Pvt. Guenther Hieke.

6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry — Milwaukee, Wis.

Sgt. Lance Herdegen, Cpl. Ed. M. Pierog, Privts. — Douglas Giffin, Donald Schwandt, Bob Kolvonbach, Howie Maddus, William Fuge, Gerald Navone, Donald Wick.

ANTIETAM BELLES

ROSTER OF PARTICIPATING CHAPTER MEMBERS

CHAPTER 1 — North East Girl Scout Belles

Mrs. Paul Hurbanis, Mrs. J. N. Marsdin, Mrs. R. Lee Johnson, Mrs. E. L. Williams, Mrs. Francis M. Dillon, Mrs. E. F. Kuklewicz, Mrs. Earl H. Pryor, Mrs. Joanne Weller, Mrs. Ann Crawford, Mrs. Wanda Rohrer, Mrs. Phyllis Emmert, Mrs. Stella Bradley, Mrs. Wilda Merckle, Mrs. Lopuise Bare, Mrs. Belva Snyder, Mrs. Mary Ellen Parker, Mrs. F. L. Margal, Mrs. Gladys Baughman, Mrs. Mae Ridge, Mrs. Alfred Rebans, Mrs. William J. Coleman, Jr., Mrs. Robert Earley.

CHAPTER 2 — Sharpsburg Fire Belles

Margaret Rohrer, Lauana Latta, Sara Jane Baker, Ruth Dorsey, Aldeth Moore, Blanche Turner, Doris Churchey, Gussie Fisher, Harriet Bix, Ruth Otto, Abbie Dorsey, Mary Grove, Flo Smith, Anna Taute, Dora Poffenberger, Sue DeLauney, Edna Earlev, Mrs. Edna Howard, Mrs. Agnes Bender, Eleanor Hutson, Charlotte Davis, Frances Hammond, Ann Grove, Joyce Knauff, Elizabeth Crampton, Norah Lohman, Hazel Sweeney, Elizabeth Gross, Marie Abbott, Gloria Winebrenner, Edna Grimm, Fern Myers, Mildred Bowers, Cathy Gross, Mrs. Mary Smith, Alice Lewis, Esther Lewis, Geneva Poffenberger, Elizabeth Reese, Jean C. Hutzel, Ginger C. Hutzel.

CHAPTER 3 — Generals' Belles

Mrs. Gaynell Shank, Mrs. George Fundis, Mrs. Catherine Holsopple, Mrs. Marie Harrington, Mrs. Joseph Hayden, Mrs. Ida Mae Shoop, Miss Sharon Knode, Mrs. Shirley Kroboth, Mrs. Leona Shackelford, Mrs. Doris Harnish, Mrs. Mary Evans, Mrs. Joan Waters, Mrs. Mary Brenner, Mrs. Anna Neff, Mrs. Jane Athey, Miss C. Jean Baker, Donna Knode, Georgia Perry.

CHAPTER 4 — Prior Belles

Susan McConnell, Laurel Harne, Virginia Hildebrand, Kay Pryor, Blanche Hudson, Jane Fore, Madeline Gossard, Carole Gardner, Louise Byers, Edna Lehman, Charlotte Forsythe, Carolyn Smith, Dorothy Hale, Judi Riner, Judy Stettler.

CHAPTER 5 — Sugar Belles

Mrs. Harry Marshall, Mrs. Robert Firey, Jr., Mrs. Robert Miller, Mrs. Carlyle Gordon, Miss Vera Starlin, Miss Blanche Schwinger, Mrs. Carolyn Hudson, Mrs. Joyce Barnhart, Mrs. Irene Hershberger, Mrs. Mildred Sprecher, Mrs. Jean Baker, Mrs. E. K. Conway, Miss Lorraine Burk, Mrs. G. C. Printz, Mrs. Wilmer Pearl, Mrs. William J. Coleman, Jr., Miss Myrtle Selby, Miss Anna Langenstein, Mrs. Gilbert Plume, Mrs. Bess S. Greenwade, Miss Teresa Domer, Mrs. Edna Butler, Miss Bonnie Martin.

CHAPTER 6 — Demo-Belles

Lilly M. Grayson, Edna Earley, Marion Delauney, Alice Hutzell, Fern Myers, Mildred Bowers, Sue Delauney, Ethel Stine, Mary Thomas, Alice LaPole, Ellen LaPole, Anna Mabel Stockslager, Donalene Rohrer, Ruth Harbaugh, Fannie Stottlemeyer, Laura Stockslager, Lucinda K. Hull, Leona Shumaker, Alverta Bender, Mrs. Awilda Scott, Catherine Ripple, Corline Mose, Ida Saunders, Dora Poffenberger, Mrs. Rosa Hill, Mrs. Willa Exline, Doris Hull, Elizabeth Saunders, Margaret Joe Carnhan.

CHAPTER 7 — The Donkey Belles

Thelma Eichelberger, Edith Kight, Olive Jones, Violet Hartley, Ada Fish, Sara Stouffer, Naomi Cearfoss, Mary Turine, Frances Sherrill, Mary Miers, Augusta Cearfoss.

CHAPTER 8 — Speedway Bowling Belles

Inez Scott, Edith Kight, Ruth Selby, Evelyn Bentz, Violet Hartley, Violet Fuller, Hazel Hager, Thelma Eichelberger, Margarite Helm, Marie Holden, Olive Jones, Ida Mae Fiddler, JoAnn Martin, Ada Fish, Anna Mae McSherry, Virginia Martin.

CHAPTER 9 — Beta Belles

Ginny Hammond, Anita Lilly, Jenny Miller, Joyce Ritchie, Linda Baker, Mrs. Weagley, Peggy Lambrose, Sue Holtz, Fran Moning, Ann Bair, Anne Wagner, Pat Stotler, Barbara Smith, Nelda Baker, Darlene Long, Loraine Moser, Rose Marie Hessler.

CHAPTER 10 — Nicodemus Belles

Gladys Ebersole, Roselyn Welch, Loretta Voran, Carolyn Kendall, Barbara Hull, Connie Noll, Elizabeth Henneberger, Dorothy Martin, Alfredah Buterbaugh, Becky Monninger, Martha Rohrer, Doris Litten, Donna Bishop, Rowena Blickenstaff, Vilma Winters, Doris Fryer, Judy Rensch, Lucille Rudy, Regina Mertz, Betty Keedy, Doris Slayman, Margaret Gray, Theda Kieffer, Gail Hovis, Eloise Barkman, Edna Price, June Jesson, Mildred Toms, Marie Fridinger, Betty Hessler, Patricia Stouffer, Helen Smith, Margaret Stickell, Betty Byers, Nancy Benchoff, Elaine Bragunier, Donna L. Souders.

CHAPTER 11 — Why Belles

Mrs. S. Jackson Donley, Mrs. E. Virginia Lillard, Mrs. Thomas L. Gibson, Mrs. Samuel E. Gordon, Jr., Mrs. John H. Hose, Mrs. John W. Minnich, Mrs. Mildred I. Ramacciotti, Mrs. Clarence H. McConnell, Mrs. Daniel M. Foltz, Mrs. Austin J. Keen, Mrs. William F. Nigh, Mrs. William C. Wachter, Mrs. Lucille Shearer, Mrs. Clayora Pryor, Miss Margaret A. White, Miss E. Lucille Miller, Miss Hazel M. Fridinger, Miss Blanche Huth.

CHAPTER 12 — Church Belles (Sharpsburg)

Donna A. DeLauney, Bonnie L. Elliott, Mae Hebb, Eva Churchey, Ann Spear, Evelyn Churchey, Patsy Milburn, Cordelia Eichelberger, Emma Benner, Phyllis Clipp, Crystal Waters, Betty Meyers, Eileen Whisner, Anna Crowl, Lydia Clipp, Anna Louise Jamison, Darlene Jamison, Margie Jamison, Donna Benner, Mary Smith, Coleen Eichelberger, Cheryl Lynn Clipp, Lavon Grimm.

CHAPTER 13 — Safeway Belles

Bette Harsh, Polly Cunningham, Ann Stottlemeyer, Carol Nichols.

CHAPTER 14 — Food Fair Belles

Waunita Jamison, Hazel Angle, Janet Reynard, Mildred Rohrer, Evelyn Yoder, Peggy Fawver, Nancy Sanders, Charlotte Tichnell, Janet Hart, Evelyn Kline.

CHAPTER 15 — Vivandieres

Mrs. Frederick Hoover, Mrs. Joseph Baumann, Mrs. Donna Royce, Miss Sandi Hartman, Miss Phyllis Wolf, Mrs. Richard Rider, Mrs. Grace Rockwell, Miss Sue Bianchi, Mrs. Nelson Harsh, Mrs. Marvin Harsh, Mrs. Samuel Pruett, Miss Linda Fahrney, Miss Jeannette Etchison, Miss Kathy Hoffman, Miss Christine Hoffman, Miss Mary Hammaker, Mrs. William Dutterer.

CHAPTER 16 — Honorary Chapter

Mrs. Lena Barkdoll, Mrs. Olive Stouffer, Mrs. Frank Lynn, Mrs. John Roney, Miss Leonilda Weaver, Miss Ethel Foltz, Mrs. Anna Hopkins, Mrs. Gloria Garrett, Mrs. Caroline Long, Mrs. Lelia Boswell, Mrs. Peter Sopko, Mrs. Leo Rice, Mrs. Mary Orndorff, Mrs. E. Virginia Lillard.

CHAPTER 17 — Wards Belles

Gladys Bowers, Leorna Ebersole, Bea Nicewarmer, Pat Michtell, Louise Hull, Peggy Mills, Edith Wachtell, Wanda Toms, Mabel Reese, Virginia Rowland, Helen Gibney, Helen Wagaman, Frances Cosens, Geraldine Rogers, Vivien Conklin, Shirley Myers, Helen Warden, Dorothy Quick, Delores Snyder, Isabelle Woolridge, Ruth Stephens, Beverly Altman, Judy Cordell, Ann Myers, Gertrude Gross, Betty Myers, Margaret Couchman.

CHAPTER 18 — Dixie Belles

Helen Kaetzel, Martha Sullivan, Beverly Arvin, Eleanor Runkles, Linda L. Webber, Ramona L. Castle, Anna L. Sullivan, Jackie Coulter, Gwen Holder, Mary Dolan, Leoda Rickards, Dorothy Nokes, Wanda Rohr, Karola Barnhouse, Sandra Leapold, Mary Etta Webber, Carrie Ann Webber, Pauline Fauton, Judy Himes, Connie Billingsley, Sharon Martin, Virginia Martin.

CHAPTER 19 — Southern Belles

Mrs. Raymond Dinterman, Mrs. Gail Mongan, Mrs. Bruce Moats, Miss Rae Jean Dinterman, Mrs. Daisy Sprecher, Lana Moats, Mrs. Rose Hoffman, Donna Knode, Mrs. Charles R. Smith, Mrs. Theodore Harley, Mrs. George Mixter, Mrs. Charles Gossard, Mrs. Mary Bell Cottrill, Mrs. Russell Bair, Mrs. Ray Gaver, Mrs. Earl Selby, Lois Ann Selby, Mrs. Harry Harmin, Mrs. Pauline Stoops, Muriel Berry, Mrs. Reed Johnson, Miss Karen Johnson, Mrs. William Colvin, Sallie Ditto, Jean Hessler, Tina C. Weller, Margaret Collins Smith.

CHAPTER 20 — Tortuga Belles

Marie Betty, Dorothy Keller, Libby Burger, Florence Wieland, Wanda Bartles, Joan Wieland, Bobbie Young, Emma Hyde, Jean Brown, Vivian Braithwaite, Frances Kline, Virginia O'Brien, Sue Miller, Evelyn Baker, Betty Worthington, Winnie Snively.

CHAPTER 21 — The C & O Canal Belles

Mrs. Beckley Harsh, Mrs. Irvin Snare, Mrs. Richard Doub, Mrs. Davis Mellott, Mrs. Roy Hockenberry, Mrs. James Mellott, Mrs. Edwin Newcomer, Mrs. Rodger Geasler, Mrs. Sherman Mellott, Mrs. Lawrence Izer, Mrs. Jerry Cline, Mrs. Richard Kessebing, Mrs. Leo Riffe, Mrs. Glen Gross, Mrs. Nerven Nigh, Mrs. Jack Myers, Mrs. Roy Baughman, Mrs. Adam Harsh, Mrs. Janice Stahl, Mrs. J. Paul Harsh, Mrs. Bessie Banzhoff, Mrs. Carl Hollenburg, Miss Ethel Lane, Mrs. Maxine McCardell, Mrs. Pauline Furtano, Mrs. Mrs. Catherine Garrish, Mrs. Harold Benchoff, Miss Joyce Griffith, Miss Rose Marie Swan, Jane Bowen.

CHAPTER 22 — Anna Brugh Singer

Norval Palmer, Mrs. Leonard Davis, Mrs. Madeline L.

Harshman, Mrs. Frances Cutchall, Mrs. Adeline Patterson, Mrs. Mary Marbel, Miss Linnie Schley, Mrs. Helen Gearhart, Mrs. Ruth Ewing, Mrs. Betty Jean Lynch, Gary Elwood Harshman, Mrs. Margaret Wageley, Mr. William Powers Getty, Ruth Marie Ewing, Donald Lee Ewing, Jr., Vincent Leo, Mrs. Annabelle Ditta Pearman, Mrs. Vivian Roy Coshill, Tom Moore, Daniel P. Neikirk.

CHAPTER 23 — Jacobs Silver Belles

Marie Holden, Faye Beane, Mona Jean Adkins, June Shank, Gwen Ardinger, Dora Carbaugh, Edith Keller, Mary Johnson, Patricia Brown.

CHAPTER 24 — Monocacy Belles

Anna Mae Gouker, Phyllis Horman, Ena Bean, Betty Engler, Faye Krantz, Ruth Ann Specht, Joyce Lutz, Leona Steinbarger, Sharon Hartsock, Jean Vaughn, Marie Corson, Jeannette W. Johnson, Barbara Darneal.

CHAPTER 25 — City Belles

Mrs. Clifton M. Bachtell, Jr., M. Frances DeLauder, Mrs. George Doarnberger, Jane Kutz, Ruth Kline, Ruth South, Mrs. George Bellamy, Marianne Stine, Mrs. Bryant Harget, Marietta McCormick, Mrs. Ruth Moser, Mary Dutrow, Clara Clark, Shirley Brechbill, Mrs. Jane Burhans, Miss Helen E. Lyon, Mrs. Emma Price, Tilly McGlaughlin, Ella C. McGlaughlin.

CHAPTER 26 — Jamison Belles

Sandra Ridenour, Lucy Karns, Alice Virginia Stewart, Connie Mavity, Betty Lou Stotler, Lorraine Otto, Betty McKee, Rose Bell, Alice Kline, Naomi Spessard, Mary Draper, Carol Peterson, Genevieve Mease.

CHAPTER 27 — B. P. W. Belles No. 1

Anna Smythe, Catherine Robinson, Louise Spielman, Priscilla Leiter, Olive Jones, Mabel Basore, Leona Humelsine, Mae Mallev, Henrietta Sinn, Ruth Renner, Sara Stouffer, Virginia Newman, Pauline Rowland.

CHAPTER 28 — B. P. W. Belles No. 2

Betty Rinn, Audrey Martin, Dorothy Burkholder, Helen Rudv, Janetta Lantz, Mildred Shank, Jackie Moats, Elizabeth Monninger, Henrietta Lyle, Dorothy Harper, Thelma Henneberger, Dorothy Wilhide, Marybell Hoffman, Janet Rouzer, T-9-C Ditterman, Hannah Sue Harp.

CHAPTER 29 — Newberry Belles

Norma Preacher, Connie Work, Margaret Sandy, Patricia Grimes, Lois Spigler, Katie Bowards, Bonnie Swope, Virginia Frey, Nellie Myers, Ann Saylor, Martha Bowards, Elinor Spielman, Margaret Poffenberger, Hazel Gilman, Patricia Rowland, Thelma Butts, Phyllis Lemon, Helen Upperman, Evelyn Spessard, Rosette Stine, Carol Deihl, Kathleen Schildt, Doris Burkett, Lu Clopper, Dotty Swope, Nancy Gladhill, Ruby Ryan, Hazel Gossard, Ann Riley, Joan Basore, Dorothy Bell, Janice Rohrer, Susie Martin, Margaret Lawrence, Pat Moran, Ethel Grimm, Tressa Leicollect, Claudine Cooper, Carolyn McSherry, Mary Baker, Carol White, Esther Bolt, Evelyn May, Henrietta Campbell, Ruth A. Ash, Yuba Rudisill, Lois Bartles, Jessie Mann, Wanda Lewis, Betty Grove, Josephine Hull, Mary Manning, Nancy Keckler, Yvonne Kirk, Mrs. George Hull.

CHAPTER 30 — Spiegel Belles

Virginia Delosier, Virginia Hart, Helen Stottlemeyer, Jo Ann Wilson, Betty Eichelberger.

CHAPTER 31 — Merri Belles

Mrs. Lillian Dahl, Mrs. Kathryn Norris, Mrs. Lillian Netz, Mrs. Bronis Landenslager, Miss Lorraine Landenslager, Mrs. Helen Clopper, Miss Linda Clopper, Mrs. Freda Trout, Mrs. Lenora Deavers, Mrs. Shirley Metz, Mrs. Esther Kitchen, Mrs. Ethel Herr, Mrs. Raymond Kaetzel, Mrs. Helen Lewis, Mrs. Mary Shifler, Mrs. Martha Kin. Mrs. Cyril Hargett, Mrs. Maxine Bowlus, Mrs. Ben Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Ridenour, Mrs. Doris Smith, Mrs. Peggy Funk, Mrs. Jerry Moser, Mrs. Henrietta Smith, Margaret Funk, Rhoda Delaughter, Thelma Poffenberger, Nellie Kaylor, Margaret Umbaugh, Marjorie Hopp, Freda Troope.

CHAPTER 32 — Hotel Alexander

Gladys Valentine, Mabel Forsyth, Wahneeta Messner, Joyce Hessong, Irene Greenfield, Della Stevenson, Dorothy Murray, Edith Colliflower, Cora Spickler, Naomi Horn, Mary Ball, Margaret Hempe, Ethel Miller, Gloria Gabe, Cora Delauter, iViolet Davis, Lillian Cook.

CHAPTER 33 — Blue Belles (City Crossing Guards)

Jean Semler, Juanita M. Shirey, June M. Benchoff, Lillian Bartles, Alta Carnes, Madalene Dixon, M. Dorothy Staley, Mildren Mease, Hilda Sprecher.

CHAPTER 34 — Freedom Belles

Corella M. Semler, Margaret J. Carnahan, Maxine Campbell, Doris Hull, Melva Ryan, Elta Hamilton, Ida Saunders, Viola Otto, Mary Margaret Stockslager, Jane Boyer, Diana Ingram, Cecelia Semler, Gnetta Semler, Mabel Needy, Alice Lewis, Margaret Starliper, Catherine Ripple.

CHAPTER 35 — Hayes, Inc.

Pearlina C. Routzahn, Ruth Thompson, Helen E. Carper, Ola V. Line, Mrs. Guy E. Hoffman, Pauline Byers, Ruth Thomas, Bess Ryder, R Sheila Sayler, Helen C. Martin, Jeanette Rohrer, J. Vivian Wilkes, Stacey Eichelberger, RuRth Moulden, Mildred Musselman, Gladys Bennett, Helen Boyd.

CHAPTER 36 — Chapelwood Belles

Mrs. William White, Mrs. Ralph Boher, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Robert Lyles, Mrs. Ward Pierce, Mrs. William Snyder, Mrs. J. Gower, Mrs. Robert Swain, Mrs. Myron Ridgeley, Mrs. Howard Small, Mrs. Walden Burner.

CHAPTER 37 — Pathfinder Belles

Dorothy Jennings, Doris E. Williamson, Gennie Jones, Libby R. Gray, Marcie Shank, Carcittia Bowman, Dot Brown, Mary Riley, Evelyn Showe, Lillian Gorman, Anna Hykes, Mary A. Hornbaker, Mary Scott, Lucy Barton, Bertha Sager, Alice F. Frazee, Mrs. Ann Marshall, Margaret Schell, Lois R. Schell, Patricia Williamson, Marie Domer, Linda Watts, Bernice Hornbaker, Mary Martin.

CHAPTER 38 — Leiter Belles

Helen Kershner, Martha E. Fleming, Nellie Bowers, Kathleen Mellegan, Virginia M. Funk, Jeanne Lawton. Ruth Wiles, Lolly Wagner, Edna Middlekauff, Carmen Eyerly, Bernadine Scharf, Grace Mullendore, Bertie Hess, Mary Garnard, Jeanne S. Price, Sandra Melby.

CHAPTER 39 — Leiter Belles

Anna Leasure, Charlotte Witherspoon, Lena Rider, Modena Moore, Frances Kemp, Lena Baker, Eva Wolfe, Dot

Mentzer, Julia Toppe, Katherine Swope, Mary Beard, Virginia Drake, Ettalee Itnyre, Ruth Shank, Marie Hartsock, Meta Craig.

CHAPTER 40 — Leiter Belles

Marianne Daley, Jane Strickler, Marzella Jones, Kathryn Quinn, Lula Grandstaff, Hilda Burke, Mildred Myers, Rosetta R. Walker, Barbara Shump, Louise Haynes, Virginia Ingram, Ruth Fisher, Ruth Buss, Ann Daly, Mary Corderman.

CHAPTER 41 — Leiter Belles

Rose Sprankee, Helen Peltz, Bonnie Hoffman, Roxieanne Deskins, Mae P. Bower, Doris Stouffer, Bessie M. Johnson, Ruth Hollinger, Ruth Cookman, Edna G. Harnish, Connie Barkdoll, Connie Burkett, Gladys G. Baker, Naomi Lighter, Judith Betts, Beverly Gearhart.

CHAPTER 42 — Leiter Belles

Beatrice Fintrock, Sue Stouffer, Catherine Huff, Sharon Crowell, Emily Ambrose, Elsie Weagley, Helen Tice, Margaret Young, Ada Mitchell, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. E. Jackson, Frances Ebersole, Olive P. Brown, Janet Crowell, Doris Scott, Roberta Jenkins, Sylvia Bell, Doris Riley.

CHAPTER 43 — Leiter Belles

Mrs. John H. Motz, Mrs. Marshall S. Stoner, Miss Grace Gabreil, Mrs. Paul Hollingshead Mrs. Virginia Herbert, Mrs. Leona Wilson, Mrs. Marian Hade, Mrs. Dorothy Cosens, Mrs. James H. Lyne, Miss Lee Gee Kline, Mrs. Marvin Koons, Sandra Moats, Catherine Myers, Betty Souders, Eileen Buss.

CHAPTER 44 — Treble Clef

CHAPTER 45 — Martin's of Hagerstown

Mrs. B. Virginia Jordon, Miss Flo Hodges, Mrs. Louise Neivre, Mrs. Ethel Newcomer, Mrs. Venita Clopper, Miss Caroline Bitts.

CHAPTER 46 — "The Green and White Rebels"

Priscilla Clopper, Ann Gordon, Linda Gossard, Linda Green, Sharon Hart, Sue Helman, Alice Harley, Linda McCubbin, Linda Shore, Bonnie Parkin, Sandy Harley, Sharon Trimble, Jennifer Newcomer, Caroline Stouffer, Betty Dancer, Shirlney Kimmel, Bonnie Kemp, Linda Lechrone, Jackie Powell, Margaret Sheiss, Leslie Rudy, Jane Hudson, Marcee Bonebrake, Pam Rickard, Sherry Bartle, Susan Blocher, Caroline Deavers, Barbara Koontz, Vondalea Marioette, Ruth Ann Dodd, Kathy McKee, Nancy Nichols, Virginia Pearman, Susan Sayers, Sandy Springer, Paulette Waters, Caroline Shipley, Bonnie Lou Blennard, Sherry West, Bonnie Pearman, Allison Cochran, Joan Michael, Donna Wolfinger, Diane Gever, Priscilla Long, Kathy Mose, Arlene Chrisman, Donna Poffenberger, Henrietta Wintercamp, Bonnie Seltzer, Mrs. Elwood Kinnev. Mrs. Edwin Kemp, Mrs. Daniel Johnson, Mrs. Louis Blenard, Jr., Mrs. Thurston Higgs, Mrs. Norman Grahl, Mrs. Linwood Rowe, Mrs. Walter Roulette, Mrs. Thomas West.

CHAPTER 47 — L & B BELLES

Anna Langenstein, Mrs. Gilbert Plume, Miss Nora Williams, Mrs. Mabel Zimmerman.

CHAPTER 48 — The Music Chapter

Vic E. Whitesel, Mrs. V. E. Whitesel.

CHAPTER 49 — Eileen's Beauty Shop

Eileen Van Scoy Horine, Linda Van Scoy, Zona Miller Hall, Mickey Freeman, Virginia Freeman, Mrs. C. W. Tolen, Gladys T. Windsor, Marian Devenport, Lu Verne Meyers, Helen Orr, Doris Kline, Jan Manison, Loraine Johnson, Velma Sheaffer, Elaine Eyster, Sandra Shanebrook, Susie Shaeffer.

CHAPTER 50 — McCrory Belles

Mary Harshman, Glenda Litten, Goldie Smith, Jean Bowman, Harriet Shoemaker, Cathy Hause, Donna Hoffman.

CHAPTER 51 — Moosette Belles

Della Bond, Etta Mae Dutrow, Margaret Spessard, Melissa Johnson, Rosalie Stouffer, Clara Trumpower, Lupa Bachtell, Frances Trumpower, Ella Mae Romine, Marie E. Holden, Carrie Lewis, Julia Risler, Anna Jackson, Ann Smith, Barbara Griffith, Elsie Weller, Hazel Hager, Dollie Lehman, Mary Hartman, Mitzi Paul, Catherine Trumpower, Edith Smith, Ethel Martin, Cecile Johnson, Frances Showe, Vera Piper, Beatrice Spaulding, Genevieve Haines, Nannie Downes, Hazel Hughes, Pearl Farrell, Sharon Showe, Mrs. Arthur P. Keifer, Mrs. Paul Skelton.

CHAPTER 52 — Border Belles

Norma A. Sardella, Rhuey Cromer, Anna Whitmer, Caroline C. Oaks, Frances Foltz, Gaynelle Keplinger, Virginia Hammond, Grace Fleming, Lois Dwyer, Ruth Peters, Mary Grimm.

CHAPTER 53 — Fort Frederick Belles

Mrs. Leona Weaver, Mrs. June Farmer, Mrs. Edith Everitts, Mrs. Wilma Beauchamp, Mrs. Ethel Bachtell, Mrs. Dolly Weaver, Mrs. Betty Myers, Mrs. Elsie Reed, Mrs. Nellie Hull, Miss Connie Hull, Mrs. Catherine Reed.

CHAPTER 54 — Eyerly's Belles

Kate E. Gilland, Nancy Benner, Mildred Bowen, Rosemary Grimsley, Margaret Hammond, Leah Heckman, Betty Keedv. Linda Reed, Sarah Souders, Helen Holder, Ruth Kershner, Frances Shaner, Virginia Suncire, Emma Plummer, Jane Dehart, Ida Mae Shoop, Marie Ramsburg, Glendora Lee.

CHAPTER 55 — Prospect Dinerettes

Emma Showmaker, Billie Morse, Midge Dawson, Lola Wilson, Ethel Steigman, Effie Brechbiel, Sylvia Hasenbuhler, Blanche Resh, Loretta Wyrick, Dottie Weaver, Hilda Hose, Kay Bushy.

CHAPTER 56 — Red Feather Belles

Katie Spangler, Barbara Kaplan, Wanda Lewis, Norma Jane Baker, Emma Jean Mason, Barbara Potts, Rachel Jones, Patricia Harp, Helen Stotler, Jane Higgins, Pauline Barryhoff, Sis Spangler, Nancy Cline, Louise Lowman, Evelyn Byers, Laura Lowman, Linda Nutter, Patsy Powell, Arletta Morgan, Velma Ardinger, Alice Turner, Kay McMillan.

CHAPTER 57 — Liberty Belles

Helen C. Hamburg, Bonnie M. Kuhn, Mary Spitzer, Dorothy Myers, Mrs. Charles Wandel, Mollie Sue Davis, Doris Middleton, Pat Middleton, Suanne Kuhn, Nancy Newcomer, Charlotte Gibney, Daphne Myers, Dana Myers.

CHAPTER 58 — Miracle Belles

Hilda L. Reed, Lillian E. Lapole, Donna Hoffman, Nancy Pesco, Martha Manck, Rose Marie Harbell, Joan Henson,

Martha Raun, Connie Bragunier, Elaine Stine, Catherine Crabtree, June Gelwicks, Beulah Boore, Sharon Silvers, Chris Spickler, Norma Frush, Helen Sponseller, Mary Coffman.

CHAPTER 59 — Yankee Belles

Ruth West, Dortha Wolford, Evelyn Eversole, Virginia Rager, Evelyn Keller, Louise Showe, Betty Platner, Katy Cline, Vivian Seal, Arlene Myers, Mary Loudin, Bonnie J. Wolford, Audrea Cline, Juanita Gigeous, Margret Bierley, Kitty Ely, Sue Cushen, Carol Ann Smith, Judith Smith.

CHAPTER 60 — Crossroads Cookery Belles

Mrs. C. Paul Jones, Mrs. Patricia J. Duffy, Mrs. John Hawbaker, Mrs. Richard V. Hauver, Mrs. Lloyd Hoffman, Mrs. Daniel Foltz, Mrs. James Wagaman, Miss Ann Whitmore, Mrs. William Noel, Mrs. Edward Vail, Mrs. Robert Snively, Mrs. Frank Root, Mrs. William J. Coleman, Jr., Mrs. Richard Miller.

CHAPTER 61 — Lincolnetts

Yvonne Hauver, Aileen Hauver, Daisy Burgess, Catherine Hose, Catherine Shadrach, Elsie Baker, Edna Foster, Cora Rae Smith, Rose Marie Swan, Joyce Griffith, Thais M. Hallenburg, Evelyn Benchoff, Marie Domer, Betty Miller, Marguerite Bowlus, Vivian E. Smith, Doris Slayman, Betty Jean Lynch, Gladys Bowlus, Polly Larkin, Sharon Knode, Pauline Fuatoa, Maxine McCardell, Annie Ardinger, Carol C. Williams, Barbara Hull, Patsy Williamson, Betty Gale Miller, Plaige K. Rouse.

CHAPTER 62 — Hancock Belles

June Bohlmon, Mrs. Millard Creek, Mrs. Clyde Ward, Mrs. Mary Vogt, Mrs. Paul T. Mann, Mrs. Nathan Fine, Mrs. Kenneth Ludwick, Mrs. James Montgomery, Mrs. Mark McCroy, Mrs. Adel Gerber.

CHAPTER 63 — Dinner Belles

Eleanor Kneisley, Lucille Hammond, Ruth Ewing, Madeline Harshman, Bernice Brackett, Theresa Grim, Ollie Shank, Nora Hetzer, Carol Kneisley, Mrs. Paul Harsh, Mrs. Ed. Harp.

CHAPTER 64 — Marquette Belles

Grace Wood, Ethel Miller, Dorothy Miller, Anita Snyder, Jean Gross, Rachel Jones, Ruth Stevens, Eva Delle McNeal, Delores Guessford, Ethel Baker, Evelyn Keller, Rosemary Hoover, Freda Mae Dayhoff, Virginia Rogers, Armeda Barthlow.

CHAPTER 65 — Milly's New York Belles

Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan, Mrs. Margaret Shopp, Mrs. Ruby House.

CHAPTER 66 — Clover Belles

Sara Hoffman, Kitty Derr, Janet Williams, Ethel Steffy, Clover Holtzaple, Louise Kuhn, Elva Anderson, Mildred Faulder, Ellene DeLaughter, Noma Williams, Hilda Jones, Goldie Ferry, Sylvia Sellers, Helen Elliott.

CHAPTER 67 — West Neighborhood Girl Scouts

Betty Wishard, Alta Selby, Connie Noll, Margaret G. Coleman, Claudine Kirby, Nancy Keckler, Mildred Hottle, Betty Reedy, Sonia, Sullivan, Delores Warner, Lorraine Burkholder, Betty Showe, Carolyn Owens.

CHAPTER 68 — Rockette Belles

Evelyn Highbarger, Laura Stockslager, Connie McCoy, Lee Novick, Rose Shank, Doris Hull, Wanda Rockhold, Catherine Ruby, Mary Chaney.

LITTLE MISS ANTIETAM BELLES AND DRUMMER BOYS

ROSTER OF PARTICIPATING CHAPTER MEMBERS

CHAPTER 1 — The Old Line State Belles and Drummer Boys

Fay Anders, Carolyn Berry, Elaine Braithwaite, Cynthia Butts, Linda Cavender, Virginia Dean, Ruth Dixon, Carol Fulk, Cynthia Grove, Cynthia Haines, Kay Knauff, Wendy Kovalski, Carol Lowe, Sandra MacDonald, Marie Mason, Vicky Miller, Connie Rohrer, Janet Rohrer, Vicky Smith, Dottie Taylor, Nellie Kay Umbaugh, Diana Yingling, Sharon Rohrer, Linda Smith, Delores Baker, Pam Haller, Gary Baker, Brenton Ford, James Haupt, Galen Reeder (Advisor, Mrs. Dorothy Braithwaite).

CHAPTER 2 — Little Sugar Belles and The Generals' Drummer Boys

Margo Coleman, Elissa Conway, Elaina Conway, Shelly Saunders, Susan Miller, Carol Miller, Linda Miller, Donna Jo Barnhart, Theresa Snyder, Jeffrey Baker, Rusty Barnhart, Bobby Sprecher, Doug Gordon, Henry Frantz, David Lee Printz, Robert F. Greenwade (Advisor, Mrs. W. J. Coleman, Jr.).

CHAPTER 3 — Flower Belles

Donna Lee Cutchall, Ann Denlinger, Anne Arnold, Myra Binau, Iris Werking, Linda Werking, Kathy Trantulis, Jumie Bennett, Nancy Cushwa, Susan Kershner, Ann Hennesy, Karen Marquart, Tom Dux (Advisors, Mrs. Jack Hennesy, Mrs. David Cushwa, Jr.).

CHAPTER 4 — "Gathland Chapter"

JoAnne Hoffman, Barbara Holder, Beth Rickerds, Deborah Slaughter, Cheryl Coulter, Sue Ann Sullivan, Mary Ellen Younkins, Linda Sue Wolford, Sharon Younkins, Angela Barnhouse, Susan Coulter, Sue Lynn Houser, Judy Lynn Lampel, Karen Butts, Karen Funk, Carolyn Hahn, Mary Lou Himes, Brenda Kay Hollar, Sherry Rickerds, Donna Rohr, Vicki Smith, Cheryl Mentzer, Clara Holmes, Debra Hoffmaster, Rebecca Tritapoe, Patricia Dall, Dianne Hagan, Carolyn Cartel, Sherry Hoffmaster, Nancy Coulter, Cynthia Martin, Virginia Markle, Bonnie Coulter (Advisors, Mrs. Lawrence Kaetzel, Sr., Mr. Robert Hall).

CHAPTER 5 — "Maryland Heights Drummer Boys"

David Himes, Danny Taylor, Brian Tritapoe, Ricky Butts, Stephen Slaughter, Joseph Himes, Thomas Webber, Charles Barnhouse, Jerry Jennings, Charles Waters, Franklin Phillips, John Coleman, William Coie, Richard VanAtta, Robert Younkins, Richard Runkles, Edward Ferguson, Dennis Barnhouse, Gary Lapole, Dennis Tinney, Edward Kulp, Gene Breedon, John Redman, Byron Sier, Mark Younkins, Leroy Lampel, Daniel Harrison, Donald Harrison, Michael Porter, Creston Bealer, Charles Mentzer (Advisors, Mrs. Lawrence Kaetzel, Sr., Mrs. Robert Hall).

CHAPTER 6 — Daisy Belles

Fonda Conrad, Lisa Stoddard, Alice Emmert, Karen Yeatts, Jean Landers, Martha Jean Romesburg, Susan Waters, Barbara Bradley, Kathie Carpenter, Diana Kinsey, Nancy Foltz, Linda Rohrer, Deborah Neal, Deborah Hendrickson, Barbara Emmert (Advisor, Mrs. David S. Emmert).

CHAPTER 7 — Jefferson Belles and Drummer Boys

Agnes Askins, Joan Canfield, Betty Stangle, Carolyn Rubbeck, Gloria Fauble, Bessie Whipp, Marlene Noose, Linda Rohrer, Gary Holmes, Billy Locke, David Goetz, Ronald McGolerick, James Howell, Tommy Hull, Howard Davis, Garman Bowers, Albert Sheffler (Advisor, Mr. Kifer).

CHAPTER 8 — Burnside Belles and Drummer Boys

Roy Cave, Roger Cunningham, Marvin Holder, Dale Kendle, Martin Line, Larry Renner, Frederick Morrison, Gerald Swope, Sam Smith, Carolyn Albert, Cheryl Bailey, Suzann Beard, Sandra Gonzales, Diane Gray, Esther Gross, Nancy Grove, Brenda Hahn, Linda Kelbaugh, Bonnie Kendle, Evonne Poole, Dawn Proctor, Linda Redman, Connie Reese,

Linda Reese, Sandra Rohrer, Carla Shafer, Linda Slaughter, Ann Slifer, Kay Summers, Fannie Twigg, Patricia Lambert (Advisor, Mrs. Donald L. Lewis).

CHAPTER 9 — Howard Rangers

Laura Hull, Kathy Dutrow, Kathy Ann Rohrer, Ruth Ann Ridenour, Diane Victoria Steenburg, Sonja Lee Henson, John Denton Sowers, Michael S. Hildebrand, Michael Lee Dusing, David Allen Hockensmith, George Lynn Butler, Dennis Wayne Hose, Scott Allen Moser, Clarence Sherman Repp, George Eugene Rohrer, Donna Marie Zeigler, Robert Miller, Richard L. Morgan, Donna L. Suffecool, Jerry C. Hiel, Ricky A. Murray, Karen Phillips, Sandra Sue Smith, Candice Sue Fox, Terri Aldean Moser, Teresa Diane Bowman, Jacob Tosten, Mary Ann Myers, Betty Jane Myers, Micky Lee Davis, Joseph Millard Cox, Melinda JeJan Vincent, Judy Ann Grove, Larry Wayne Hose, Paula Jean Groff, Michael Steven Rubeck, Ricky Nave, Danny Healey Steenburg, Seven Harrison, Darryl Eugene Knight, Susan Hubbard Kephart, Kathy Marie Burger, Deborah Lorraine Kelley (Advisor, Mrs. Jonas Zeigler).

CHAPTER 10 — Antietam Rangers

Jacqueline Krumpe, Kelyn Moser, Jeanne Carper, Joy Allen, Jerry Lowans, Ida May Harper, Gina Lee Kershner, Ricky Stottelmyer, Patricia Smith, Michael Ziegler, Timothy Bikle, Sandra Rouzer, Marion Smith, Tommy Snyder, Steven Hose, Rick Moser, Ronnie Sisk, George Horn, Georgia Herbert, Linda Phillips, Debbie Tamkin, Gary Bowers, Nancy Izer, Carol Izer, Roy Myers, Launa Moats, Randy Moats, Debbie Grove, Ronald Benedict, Kathy Hutzell, Karen Dullabaun, Andrew Hartman, Richard Turner, Linda Showe, Samuel Beyard, Diana Turner, Cynthia Harbaugh, Georgia Bussard, Debbie Fitz, Kathy Fitz, Connie Short, Karen Andrews, Peggy Kelley, Cheri Angle, Judy Nuckolls, Nancy Snyder, Susan Guillard, Charles Cox, Cheryl Kelley, George Groff, Gary Kent, Sherry Hose, Robert Hose, Linda Kline, Callista D. Smith, Charles Turner, Josephus Fritz, Sandra Bean, Charles Bean, Debbie Phillips, Allen Forsythe, Randall Sprecker, Douglas Sowers, Randy Phillips, Linda Phillips, Larry Steenburg (Advisor, Mrs. Alvey Moser).

CHAPTER 11 — Sharpsburg Elementary

Paula Stockslager, Colleen Eichelberger, Cheryl Clipp, Carla Fournier, Nina Semler, Barbara McDonald, Arlene Mills, Sharon Mills, Beverly Myers, Vonnie Myers, Linda Ebersole, Dinah Jamison, Sharon Davis, Lydia Kay Davis, Louann Eichelberger, Ann Marie Spielman, Carolyn Churchey, Kathy Gross, Linda Bussard, Cindy Swartz, Dinah Carbaugh, Tina Fleming, Karen Ingram, Kathy Shank, Diana Gatrell, Christina Long, Ann Marie Roulette, Alana Marshall, Debra Jamison, Carolyn Myers, Dawn Clipp, Deborah Poffenberger, Earlene Ambrose, Susan Miller, Bonnie Snyder, Kathy Drenner, Jacquelin Fleming, Debra Burgan, Diane Lumm, Linda Churchey, Virginia Crampton, Suellen Jamison, Debra Rager, Cathy Gay, Patti Gay, Mary Boyd, Judy Mauck, Cindy Crampton, Dorothy Clark, Etta Eichelberger, Barbara Hendershott, Sheila Knight, Nancy Myers, Judy Myers, Barbara Hammond, Robin Spear, Jamie Spear, Jane Hendershott, Amanda Slavman, Betty Lou Myers, Bertha Hendershott, Sharon Churchey, Laura Semler, Patsv McCoy, Kathy Spear, Linda Lent, Jeannie Rohrer, Teresa Crampton, Carla Byrd, Peggy Burgan, Kathy Crampton, Donna Deavers, Debbie Jamison, Suellen Mumma, Norma Jamison, Darlene Glines, Audrey Bussard, Dixie Smith, Emilie Churchey, Nancy Spear, Sherry Houser, Debra Milburn, Brenda Gatrell, Regina Jamison, Debora Waters, Lyn Harry, Kathy Milburn, Lisa Poffenberger, Jane DeLauney (Advisor, Mrs. Clyde Grove).

CHAPTER 12 — Sharpsburg Elementary

Kim Grove, Lynn Flook, Earl Mills, William Fournier,

Bill Jamison, Gregory Cummins, Kenny Shaw, Eugene Benner, Robert Morrison, Douglas Story, Ronald Story, Douglas Carbaugh, Dale Carbaugh, Daniel Churchey, Mark Kretzer, Steven Moore, Wade Moore, Lynn Jamison, Robert Meyers, David Meyers, Gregory Myers, Jeffrey Poffenberger, Leon Shumaker, Michael Bussard, Daniel Cunningham, Michael Ingram, Dallas Snyder, Mark Ingram, Elmer Ecton, Robert Poffenberger, Michael Churchey, Gregory Morris, Jeffrey Saylor, Eric Heagland, Donald Lewis, Kurt Drenner, Stephen LaRue, Ernie Gray, Michael Eichelberger, Gary Lee Myers, Michael Glines, Richard Hull, Leonard Eichelberger, Ricky Rager, Robin Swartz, David Richardson, Jeffrey Crist, Michael Crist, Dennie McCoy, Robert Kendle, Ronald Hendershott, Dennis Dorsey, Tommy Dubrow, John Luzader, Ronnie Mvers, Gary Giffin, Chris Crampton, Michael Ryan, John Lowe, Roy Semler, Richard Semler, Glen Clipp, Ronnie Gray, Billy Gav, James Hutson, Larry Dorsey, Dwight Mumma, Allen Hewitt, Shealey Clipp, Keith Crist, Robert Davis, Vernon Crampton, David Lent, William Shinham, Jeffrey Houser, Donald Hall, Lin Davis, John Hammond, Douglas Poffenberger, William DeLauney, Jr. (Advisor, Mrs. Clyde Grove).

CHAPTER 13 — Dixie Drummers and Bert's Belles

Dixie Drummers — Brian Houser, Richard Davis, Jeffrey Routzahn, Michael Troupe, Thomas Bikle, Jay Kelly.

Bert's Belles — Pamela Zeigler, Robin Dahl, Kelly Wolfe, Francis Davis, Jean Ridenour, Deborah Henrickson, Connie Deavers, Tracy Carr, Kitty Carr, Kathie Funk, Candace Smith (Advisor, Alberta Zeigler).

CHAPTER 14 — Brownie Belles No. 34

Linda Ashbaugh, Sheila Norris, Patsy Scuffins, Bonnie Shaul, Andrea Jean Mose, Cynthia Kay Herr, Cynthia Ann Shiffer, Donna Cunningham, Rebecca Sue Thomas, Sally Thomas, Jean Catherine Smith, Donna Louise Lewis, Debra Sue Wetzel, Sally Ann Toms, Cheryl Ann Hildebrand, Christine Kaufman, Paula Norris (Advisor, Mrs. Richard Hargett).

CHAPTER 15 — Little Rebels

Pamela Runkles, S. Coulter, Shelia Rohr, Cindy Webber, Jennifer Fouke, Bryan Leopold, Mark Webber, Michael Webber, Clarence W. Webber, Roscoe Wood (Advisor, Mrs. Lawrence Kaetzel, Sr.).

CHAPTER 16 — Mason Dixon Blue Belles (Boonsboro Junior High)

Sally Legget, Sandra Carbaugh, Brenda Albert, Bonnie Deatrich, Stella Loyd, Rexanna Moser, Debbie Cunningham, Jean Higdon, Brenda Koontz, Terry Kretzer, Bebbe Boyd, Linda Mills, Donna Guyer, Debbie Younkins, Lana Myers, Rosetta Poffenburger, Judy Barnhouse, Barbara Cummings, Harriet Holder, Tessa Aldridge, Clare Newcomer, Connie Himes, Alice Thomas, Kay Moser, Jeanne Crampton, Susie Itnyer, Brenda Butts (Advisor, Mr. Sweeney).

CHAPTER 17 — Lee's Sons (Boonsboro Junior High)

Patrick Bowers, Darrell Dewease, Wilbur Grimm, Timmy Roher, Jimmy Smith, Gerald Haines, Richard Hargett, Richard Keyfauser, Stephen Palmer, Jeff Stouffer, Robert Markle, Robert Gouker, Gerald Reynolds, Timmy Haynes, Richard Sines (Advisor, Mr. Sweeney).

CHAPTER 18 — Green Belles

Sandy Rebans, Sharon Dilley, Donna Dilley, Debbie Evans, Kathy Wilson, Gayle Stoner, Chris Williams, Barbara Stair, Judy Boyer, Nathalie Jones, Cathy Eardley, Stephanie Cox, Patty Dillon, Cheryl Rohrer, Beverly Ridge, Kay Ridge, Ruth Ridge, Linda Lear, Margo Trovinger, Jonnette Snyder, Tina Weller, Margo Coleman, Linda Sue Rogers, Diane Marie Rogers, Betty Earley, Carole Ebersole, Judy Schave, Christine Hoover, Toni Mast, Frances VanScoy (Advisor, Mrs. E. L. Williams).

CHAPTER 19 — Barton Belles and Burnside Brigade (Salem Ave. School)

Barton Belles — Krista Bartles, Bette Lou Stotler, Debbie Kendle, Jane Lillard, Vicki Davis, Kimberley Swope, Carolyn Baker, Carol Baker, Jan Love, Robin Sines, Robin Long, Denise Brewer, Kathy Nealis, Becky Jo Paris, Linda Humelsine, Cherie Gipe, Ann Ringer, Anna Glen, Sidonna Bartles, Nancy DeVore, Jacqueline Poffenberger, Kimberley Smith, Cheryl Horn, Trina Richardson, Cynthia Gordon, Debbie Davis, Ruanna Jenkins, Linda Lou Stultz, Kay Brewer, Cheryl Trovinger, Becky Kretzer, Muriel Burkner, Sally Horsk, Debra Marquiss, Pam Fishack.

Burnside Brigade — Terry Carter, Rocky Follin, Gary

Moser, Rusty Barnhart, Kevin Mentzer, Billy McMillen, Tommy Harple, Mike Houser, Richard Bowers, Gregory Ansbacher, Gerald Snyder, Robert Mauk, Robert Jones, David Burkett, Roy Baker, Derwood Hull, Wayne King, Brenton Snyder, Bernard Mills, Robert Creek, Kenton Drury, Wayne Aiter, Bill Pitzer, John Moser, Michael Wilhelf (Advisors, Miss Mildred Houck, Miss Lois Wiebel).

CHAPTER 20 — Greensburg Chapter

Patty Frey, Dennis Stuller, Daryl E. Miller, Janet Gift, Jeanne Frey, Cindy Lou Bonebrake, Linda Harbaugh, Rosie Baer, Welma West, Sandra Bloom, Mary Linton, Jeannie Gift, Rebecca Rinehart, Barbara Weaver, Diana Frey, Joyce Price, Bradley Stuller, Sharon Needy, Debra Showe, Edna Mae Otero, Nancy Gift, Drenda Moyer, Patricia Wilhide, Dennis Wolf, Wade Weathersby, Nina Jo Weathersby, Pam Frey, Ruth Rinehart, Mary Price, Timothy Bowman, Deborah Barkdoll, Charles Reynolds, Samuel Barkdoll, Valerie Barkdoll, Dewayne Wilhide, Peggy Price, Linda Kline, Stanley Reese, Brenda Myers, Terry Stottlemeyer, Mary Ann Verdier, Shela Ruth Gift, Gregory Moyer (Advisors, Mrs. Thelma Harmon, Mrs. H. Walter Lohmon).

CHAPTER 21 — Honey Belles

Sandra Crawford, Susan Miller, Jack Johnston, Sue Snider, Nancy Smith, Janey Davis, Sally Stites, Dru Huber, Barbara Stair, Cathy Eardley, Flo Newcomer, Linda Whittington, Harriet Hartle (Advisor, Mrs. Alling).

CHAPTER 22 — Surrey Belles

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It will cost more than \$20,000 to feed the 1800 troops nine meals during the re-enactment period, \$15,000 for ammunition and \$15,000 for land leases for the land on which the battle re-enactment will take place.

Eight parking areas have been arranged, each with room for over 1,500 cars.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The material used for the script of the re-enactment was compiled from the National Park Service Research Report made by Dwight Stinson, park historian, entitled "The Attack on the Sunken Road; Operations of Richardson and French's Division."

We wish to express our deep gratitude to the United States National Park Service for all their help and cooperation. Without the assistance of Superintendent Benjamin J. Davis, Historians Louis Tuckerman, Robert Lagemann and Dwight Stinson, and the personnel of the Antietam National Battlefield Site, the overall endeavor would have been an impossibility.

We offer a special note of gratitude to the 136th Evacuation Hospital, a unit of the 29th Division of the Maryland National Guard, for providing their 400-bed evacuation hospital during the Re-enactment.

In addition, we wish to thank the following for their assistance and cooperation:

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A Time to Remember

(Continued from page 15)

were to be supported by the Second under Edwin Sumner, and if necessary by the Sixth under W. F. Franklin.

As soon as the attack on the Union right or Confederate left was underway and seemed assured of success, then the Union Ninth Corps, now under Ambrose Burnside, would assault the Confederate right. Then to culminate the plan, the Union cavalry and reserve would be hurled at the Confederate center, with the hope of dividing the two wings of Lee's army and then defeating each one separately. Late in the day, the First Corps forded the Antietam and proceeded to the Poffenberger Ridge for the night. There was quite a lively skirmish during the move. During the night the Twelfth Corps crossed the Antietam and spent what was left of the night about a mile in the rear of the First Corps.

Before the break of day on Sept. 17th, Union artillery opened fire on the Confederate line of resistance. Most of the fire was directed against "Stonewall" Jackson and the Confederate left in the West Woods, and near Cornfield Avenue.

Under the cover of this fire, and with the additional aid of a morning mist, Joe Hooker's First Corps advanced from positions along the Poffenberger Ridge, or from the northwestern section of Mansfield Avenue. The advance had as its boundaries the Smoketown Road and the Hagerstown Pike. The main objective was the capture of the high ground around the little Dunker Church.

As one travels on Mansfield Avenue today he has a good view of the terrain over which the forces of George G. Meade, Abner Doubleday and James B. Ricketts advanced. As he stands looking toward Sharpsburg, the visitor can see the remains of the East Woods to his left. The west edge of this woods served as the left flank of the Union advance.

The fighting was severe. The initial onslaught fell upon the Confederate forces located in the forty-acre Miller Cornfield. Midway between the Poffenberger Ridge and the Cornfield were the farm buildings of D. R. Miller. John Gibbon, commander of some Wisconsin regiments, ordered batteries of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, the unit which he had commanded in peace time, to unlimber near the straw stacks on the Miller farm and open fire on the Confederates in the cornfield. In due time, fire from these cannon, added to others along the line, cut the stalks of corn as closely as could have been done with a knife. Hooker said he had never witnessed "a more bloody, dismal battlefield."

The Union forces were successful in driving the



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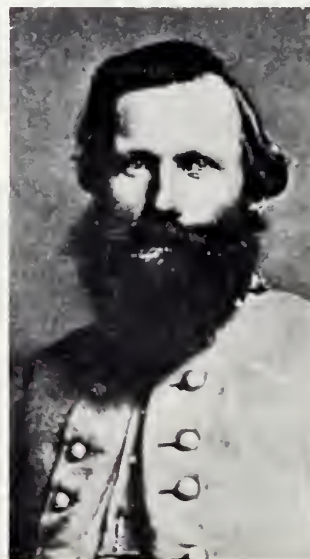
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Confederates before them to a position near the present Cornfield Avenue. It was now about 7 a.m. Jackson's forces were hard-pressed, and help was urgently needed. It came in the form of reinforcements under the command of John Bell Hood. He and his troops had gone for days without a cooked meal. During the evening of the 16th, they had been permitted to go to the rear to prepare warm food but they had a short respite. Perhaps this added more fuel to their explosive tempers. Hood's troops, consisting primarily of units from Texas, advanced from a position near the Dunker Church and met the Union forces near Cornfield Avenue. Some accounts say they engaged more than five times their own number. They stopped the Union advance, and forced Hooker's men back a quarter of a mile.

The Union Twelfth Corps was ordered to come to Hooker's aid. Most of this corps advanced via the Smoketown Road. While supervising the deployment of his troops, Maj. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield fell mortally wounded. As Hooker was giving directions to Mansfield's successor, he too fell painfully wounded as a musket ball went through his foot. After receiving first aid, perhaps from the hands of Clara Barton, whose aid station was northwest of the Poffenberger home, Hooker was taken to the home of Philip Pry, the location of McClellan's headquarters, for additional treatment.

Although Hood's force was small, many experts feel that the Union Twelfth Corps arrived just in time to save the First Corps from being routed. Later in the day Jackson wanted to attempt one of his famous flank attacks on the Union line. He finally surrendered the idea after learning that McClellan had posted a large artillery force on the Poffenberger Ridge.

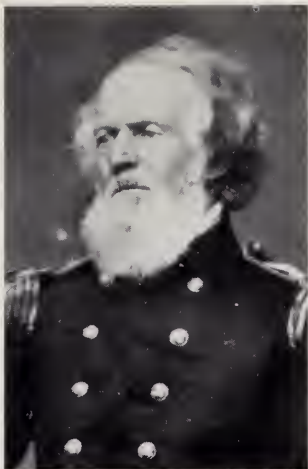
However, the advance of the Twelfth Corps was quite successful. They advanced through the East Woods, across the cornfield and Cornfield Avenue, and finally gained a foothold about the high ground surrounding the Dunker Church.



J. E. B. Stuart



Abner Doubleday



Joseph K. F. Mansfield



George A. Custer

It was nearly 9 a.m. Never had the American continent witnessed such bloodshed in such a short time. Both sides had suffered great losses in men and equipment. Firing ceased as they sought to regroup their forces, and to catch a breath; but the lull was of short duration. Fresh units were marching to the front, rapidly approaching the fields already thickly strewn with dead and wounded.

In reality, Antietam consisted of three major engagements fought in three distinct geographical locations: the Miller Cornfield and the West Woods, the Sunken Road, and the Burnside Bridge. We come now to the advance of the second division of the Union Second Corps. The Corps was commanded by Edwin Sumner, and the division by John Sedgwick. Geographically it belongs to the first phase. Once again, it seems as though McClellan or some staff officer was late in ordering this corps and division to the front.

Sedgwick crossed the Antietam, the Cornfield, and the Hagerstown Pike and entered into the West Woods. Due to the success of the Twelfth Corps in the area around the Dunker Church, he met little resistance. Jackson's corps was in great danger.

However, once again Lee and Jackson were most fortunate. Throughout the entire day it seemed as though Lee made just the right decision at just the right moment, or else he was extremely lucky. The Battle of Antietam was without question Lee's greatest in the realm of troop management.

Lafayette McLaws and his division arrived from their part in the capture of Harpers Ferry on the morning of the 17th. From his headquarters tent near the west end of Sharpsburg, Lee immediately ordered McLaws to the aid of Jackson. Lee, feeling that McClellan was not yet ready to assault Burnside Bridge, ordered John G. Walker to take two of his brigades from the bridge area and march to Jackson's assistance.

The Union army had created a gap of over a mile in the Confederate line, or from the Dunker Church to the Sunken Road. Jubal Early's small division and the remnants of Hood's forces were all that stood be-



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tween Sedgwick and the capture of the West Woods, the key to the battlefield on the Confederate left.

Coming across the fields between Sharpsburg and the West Woods, the Confederates belonging to the commands of Walker and McLaws were able to take advantage of the rolling hills and mounds of limestone to conceal their advancement. Thus they marched into the West Woods and hit Sedgwick on his left flank. The Union forces, marching almost as though on parade, were thrown into confusion and were at the mercy of the Confederates. In less time than it takes to tell it, the ground in the West Woods and in the area around the present Philadelphia Brigade Monument, was strewn with the bodies of the dead and the wounded. In less than a half hour, 2,225 men in Sedgwick's division became casualties. The general himself was wounded twice and finally had to be carried from the field.

The Confederates, eager to press their victory, followed in joyous pursuit. Once more the tide of battle swept across the Hagerstown Pike, the cornfield, and in that area between the East and West Woods. However, the Confederates were disorganized as a result of their rapid advance and fight within the woods. When the Union cannon began to fire at them, they had to retire to the shelter of the woods.

It was now 10:30 a.m. Once again quiet fell on the area. In less than five hours, the Union army

had used two corps — the First and the Twelfth — and one division of the Second Corps in assaulting the Confederate left. In the rather small area from the Poffenberger Ridge or Mansfield Avenue to the Cornfield Avenue and the West Woods, approximately 25,000 Union soldiers had engaged about 18,000 Confederate soldiers. Brave men had met brave men as can be seen by the fact that the Union army had lost over 7,000 men and the Confederates an estimated 5,754. Dead and wounded lay about in every conceivable position.

In 1862 a sunken country road connected the Boonsboro Road with the Hagerstown Pike. The sunken road on that September day in 1862 was the center of Robert E. Lee's line of battle. Originally McClellan planned to attack it, and pierce the line, thus interposing between the Confederate left and right wings commanded by Jackson and Longstreet respectively.

Here in the road was posted the men of D. H. Hill's Confederate command. The road formed a natural riflepit. Between the road and the town was the Piper farm. Near the barn were several batteries of Confederate artillery. To defend this area Hill had five brigades, or an estimated 8,000 men.

This position was assaulted by Richardson's and French's divisions of the Union Second Corps. They crossed the Antietam and formed for the attack in a ravine behind the high ground overlooking the Roulette farm, about half-a-mile in front of the sunken road.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ HISTORIC SHARPSBURG ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Burnside Bridge — 1862

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★ ★ ★ ANTIETAM -- CRUCIAL BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR ★ ★ ★

From their natural position in the road, strengthened by fence rails piled high, the Confederates opened a deadly fire upon the advancing Union forces. Some of the Union forces gained the crest of the hill near the present observation tower. From this position they were able to pour deadly volleys into the Confederate defenders.

Due to a misunderstanding of orders, part of the Confederate command withdrew from the road. This created great confusion. Colonel Barlow led two New York Regiments into the sunken road and captured over 300 prisoners and three battle flags. Most of the Confederate line was driven out of the road and into the nearby cornfields on the Piper farm. Affairs were critical. A few hundred yards, and the Yankees would be on Cemetery Hill overlooking Burnside Bridge and Sharpsburg.

Hill in desperation found several batteries and ordered them to commence firing immediately. Longstreet held the reins of his staff-officers' horses while they assisted the cannoneers, who were now operating with greatly depleted ranks. Hill and Cooke organized a force of 500 men and launched a counter-attack, to stem the tide. However, the Union forces halted to re-form. They took position on a commanding ridge near the Piper farm and did not renew their attacks. The Confederate center was safe, for the time being, at least. The Union forces did not renew their attack in this area, not even while Burnside was advancing on the bridge which today bears his name. By 1:30 p.m. all was quiet except for the moaning and groaning of the wounded and dying. The sunken road was so full of corpses that it was renamed "Bloody Lane."

Although the action was now over at the sunken road, it was ready to break out afresh at the stone bridge south of town. This bridge, known as the Rohrbach Bridge, was built in 1836.

It seems as though McClellan intended to attack the Confederate defenses on the west bank of the Antietam, just opposite the bridge, at the same time Hooker was attacking the Confederate forces under Jackson. Some even feel that he planned to launch his main assault here. At any rate, the Ninth Corps was placed in position for such an undertaking on the evening of the 16th. By McClellan's delay, Lee was able to shift some of the Confederates from this area to reinforce Jackson. Indeed, the brigades of John Walker were instrumental in the ambushing of Sedgwick's Union division.

The four Federal divisions of the Ninth Corps, under the command of Orlando B. Willcox, Samuel D. Sturgis, Isaac P. Rodman and Jacob D. Cox, respectively, did not commence their attack until after mid-day.

Earlier in the day the Eleventh Connecticut regiment, and then the Second Maryland, along with the Six New Hampshire, had sought to storm the bridge. As one can readily see by visiting the bridge, these troops were at the mercy of the Confederates under Robert Toombs who were entrenched on the high ground on the west bank of the Antietam Creek. The Georgia regiments

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Antietam Paper Company started as a Paper Mill in 1867 by John W. Stonebraker, a descendant of a Danish immigrant who received a land grant of 2,000 acres southeast of present-day Hagerstown from Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Baron of Baltimore, in 1656.

In 1867, John W. Stonebraker, a wealthy farmer and land-owner in the Hagerstown area, was eager to become identified with the post-Civil War industrial boom and chose a paper mill as his first venture. The mill was constructed at Security, along the Antietam Creek — traditional site for mills of all types since before Hagerstown's founding as a town. The mill specialized in rag content bond papers and built a fine reputation for high quality. The demand for the mill's fine product continued long after linen and cotton rags were succeeded by wood pulp.

The present office and warehouse at 37 W. Antietam Street was erected in 1878, partly to facilitate shipping of its own paper products and partly to permit handling of items from other paper mills. The mill continued to operate until 1929 — a year that saw many other mills and similar businesses close down. In its case, though, the local paper mill had been a victim of the mushrooming use of paper products. Whereas the chief market for paper had once been for stationery needs, by the turn of the century paper was being adapted for all types of business. Due to this transition, decision was made to switch from manufacturing to jobbing.

Since the close of the mill in 1929, the company's operation has been exclusively jobbing to the point that it now handles thousands of individual paper products and related items, ranging in size from mammoth rolls of newsprint to small filing cards and paper bags with warehouse facilities of over 25,000 square feet and serving a radius of 100 miles from its main office in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Nationwide Insurance is proud to exhibit its collection of Currier and Ives Civil War Originals in cooperation with the Washington County Museum of Fine Arts and Hagerstown Branch of American Association of University Women during the Centennial Commemoration of the Battle of Antietam. The exhibit will be held at the museum.



were able to pour a deadly flanking fire on the Union forces from a range of approximately forty yards.

Finally a gallant charge by the 51st New York and the 51st Pennsylvania regiments was successful and the "Stars and Stripes" were planted on the west bank of the stream. The charge was successful largely due to the fact that Rodman's division had forded the Antietam about one-third of a mile below the bridge and was able to hit the Confederate flank. Added to this was the fact that as soon as the bridge was carried, additional Union troops swarmed across the bridge and assaulted the Confederate positions on both the right and left of the bridge.

The fighting seemed to fatigue the Union forces, and the advance was halted for the time being until the lines could be reformed and fresh ammunition supplied to the infantrymen. During this pause, the first coffee break in history was held on the heights above the bridge. William P. McKinley, commissary sergeant of the 23rd Ohio and later president of the United States, loaded a wagon with hot coffee and sandwiches. He drove up the hill from the ford below the bridge and supplied the men of his regiment with needed refreshments. He did this while being shot at by Confederate sharpshooters. For this heroic incident, McKinley won a battlefield commission.

About 3 p.m. the Union commanders had reformed their lines and were ready to renew the attack. The Confederates were outnumbered and were driven to the stone fence along what is now Rodman Avenue. The road was not in existence in September 1862. The stone wall at that time marked the boundary of a cornfield.

From the square in Sharpsburg, a road turns to the left and leads to Dargan, Sandy Hook and Harpers Ferry. The Union attack was most vigorous, and one Union brigade reached a spot within eighty yards of the Harpers Ferry road.

The Union advance was made all along the line from the bridge over the Antietam on the Boonsboro Pike, to Burnside Bridge. Some of the Confederate defenders were driven to the hill where the National Cemetery is now located. Others were driven in the road leading from Burnside Bridge to Sharpsburg, until they were actually in the streets of the town. The situation was desperate. Another eighty yards and the Army of the Potomac would be in possession of the Harpers Ferry road. Then Lee's line of retreat would be cut off. Another 1,200 yards and the Union army would be across the Shepherdstown Road, or in front of, and also behind Lee and the Potomac River.

Just when the crisis seemed to be at its peak, men wearing Union uniforms were seen coming onto the field of battle near the southwestern entrance to Rod-

man Avenue and the crossing of the Harpers Ferry Road. Some Confederate officers thought they might be fresh Union troops. However, this was the command of Ambrose Powell Hill, wearing the uniforms of the Union soldiers captured at Harpers Ferry. Early that morning, Hill, who had been supervising the occupation of Harpers Ferry, received urgent orders from Lee to hasten to the field of Sharpsburg.

Hill wasted no time in complying with the order. He was continually up and down the line, shouting orders, and urging the stragglers forward with the point of his dress sword.

The continued existence of Lee's army depended upon his arrival. Hill, picturesque in his red battle shirt, galloped ahead with several members of his staff to assess the situation. He threw his troops into the thick of the fray. Hill met the Union onslaught, stemmed the tide of battle and even forced them to retreat to the vicinity of the Burnside Bridge. He was aided by the fact that a gap was created in the Union line as the advance of one division was more rapid than the other. Into this gap Hill threw forces and fired into the flanks of each unit.

With great enthusiasm Hill had thrown his 2,000 men into the fray. Despite the fact they had marched 17 miles in about eight hours, forded a river, and climbed the banks, Hill's men fought their weariness and acted as though they were Lee's last resort. Indeed they were. Hill himself said, "My troops were not a

moment too soon." Had they arrived ten or fifteen minutes later, Hill's forces would have been too late. Lee's army had been miraculously saved.

The bloody battle of Antietam came to an end just as the setting sun, a crimson red, sank beyond the western hills. The troops of both sides, exhausted from the day's battle, retired to their respective camps on opposite sides of the battlefield.

On the 18th, the Confederates occupied the position of the preceding day, but McClellan did not renew the conflict. That night, the Confederates began their withdrawal, and just after sunrise the next morning the entire army had safely recrossed the Potomac River to Shepherdstown.

Technically and tactically, the battle of Antietam was a draw. The Confederates held most of the ground they had held the day before, and stayed on to give battle on the 18th.

The battle ended more favorably, however, for the Union. Lee's invasion of the north failed and produced no great change, and Marylanders did not flock to the southern cause. Lee's failure to carry the war into the northern states caused Great Britain to postpone her recognition of the Confederacy. As a result of this battle, Lincoln relieved McClellan and also made plans for issuing his famous "Emancipation Proclamation," which appeared on January 1, 1863. The bloodiest single day's battle of the Civil War was over. ➡



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Frederick County in American History

(Continued from page 21)

The Hagerstown Rubber Co. was organized in 1933 by Joseph B. Reynolds and C. Merritt Campbell with Robert L. and Russell A. Campbell and D. R. Snively as directors. Prior to that time, another Rubber Co., of which Mr. Reynolds was Sales Manager, sold its product to shoe manufacturers and some to the Chain Store and Jobbing Trade through the Hagerstown Leather Co., of which Mr. C. M. Campbell was President. Over a period of several years, the advantages of having a locally operated Rubber Heel and Sole plant became more and more obvious until in 1932 the decision was made to start such a plant. Necessary capital was raised early in 1933, in the depth of the depression, and the new project was launched. The new company purchased the Silk Mill property at the City Park which had been vacant for many years. After undergoing major repairs, the building was occupied by the Hagerstown Rubber Co. and Hagerstown Leather Co.

The new Rubber Company had Mr. Reynolds as its President and Mr. Campbell as its Treasurer and both occupy the same positions today. The office of Vice-President and Sales Manager is held by Albert T. Fiery who has been associated with the company since it was started. Messrs. Reynolds, Campbell, Fiery, and Russell A. Campbell constitute the present Board of Directors.

THE HAGERSTOWN RUBBER CO.

than fifteen years later he entered the White House as the 19th President of the United States.

One of the bluecoats in this Ohio Regiment — a faithful soldier not yet 20 years old, who carried water and rations to the fighters — was Sgt. William McKinley. Nearly 35 years later McKinley entered the White House as the 25th President.

On that tragic Sunday in September, 1862, about 300 American boys were killed and more than 3,500 were wounded on the east side of South Mountain in Frederick County.

At sundown when the battle seemed to be over, Gen. Reno was killed on the summit of the mountain. The flag given to him by Mrs. Fritchie went on his coffin to Boston, where he was buried. The flag with 34 stars is on permanent display in a museum in Boston.

The Confederate invaders, failing to prevent the Union troops from reaching the summit at the three gaps, retreated from the mountain leaving their unburied dead. At eight o'clock that Sunday night Lee reported in a dispatch to General McLaws: "The day has gone against us and this army will go by Sharpsburg and cross the river. It is necessary for you to abandon your position tonight."

But while Longstreet was assembling his troops, Lee heard that "Stonewall" Jackson had captured Harpers Ferry, and he thereupon made the bold decision to concentrate his troops behind Antietam Creek with the Potomac River at his back. As Jackson's troops arrived from Harpers Ferry they were put in position near the Dunker Church.

East of the Antietam were upwards of 80,000 soldiers commanded by McClellan. Lee could muster scarcely 40,000, even if Jackson's men should all return from Harpers Ferry in time to be put into the battle.

McClellan had planned to strike Lee's left with three corps (Hooker's, Mansfield's, and Sumner's); to follow this blow with an attack by Burnside's corps on the Confederate right; and to hold Porter's and Franklin's corps and Pleasonton's cavalry in reserve in the center. But Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner attacked successively, not simultaneously, and each in turn was beaten. Burnside's attack came still later; he made some progress at first, but he was struck by D. H. Hill's division, the last of the troops arriving from Harpers Ferry. Burnside's troops were driven back to the "Burnside Bridge" by which they had crossed the Antietam. The battle was ended by darkness.

McClellan had in reserve more than 20,000 men who were never used in the battle. It is estimated that he had over 50,000 men in the battle. On the Confederate side there were about 40,000 men in combat—Lee's entire strength.

September 17, 1862, was the bloodiest day of the Civil War. It is estimated that 12,000 Union soldiers were killed or wounded in the battle of Antietam, while the Confederate losses were about 10,000.

The noise of the battle was heard as far away as Frederick. Thousands of wounded were carried to nearby towns. Hundreds of the wounded who were nursed temporarily in Boonsboro and Middletown were brought to Frederick for permanent treatment. A week after the battle there were more than 4,000 wounded soldiers in Frederick. The United States General Hospital accommodated upwards of 1,000 wounded soldiers. In addition to this hospital there were about twenty other buildings in Frederick converted into hospitals. These included the Frederick Female Seminary, a portion of the Jesuit's Novitiate, the left wing of the Convent occupied by the sisters of the Visitation, the old Episcopal Church, the new Episcopal Church, the two Reformed Churches, the Presbyterian Church, the Lutheran Church, the Methodist Church, the African Church, the three schools, Bronson's Academy, the United States Hotel, the City Hotel, and a private home used as a hospital for Confederates.

One distinguished American who came to Frederick soon after the battle was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who was hunting for his son, Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry, the future Associate Justice. Unable to find any trace of his son in Frederick, Dr. Holmes left for Middletown. He stayed there overnight, and then continued on to Hagerstown.

The most distinguished visitor in Frederick after the battle of Antietam was President Abraham Lincoln. On October 4, 1862, the President was on his way back to the White House after conferring with Gen. McClellan and reviewing the troops. In the home of Mrs. Mary Tyler Ramsey, Lincoln visited Gen. George L. Hartsuff, who had been wounded in the Battle of Antietam. Lincoln spoke briefly to a crowd in front of Mrs. Ramsey's home, and again from his special train at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Army of Northern Virginia was ordered toward Frederick again in 1863. At that time Gen. Joseph Hooker, commander of the Army of the Potomac, was being criticized for his heavy losses at Chancellorsville. Gen. John F. Reynolds, having heard a report that President Lincoln was thinking of appointing him to the command of the Army of the Potomac, visited the White House and told the President that he did not want to be appointed.

As late as June 26 — nearly seven weeks after the battle of Chancellorsville — Hooker had failed to attack the Confederates. Accordingly Lincoln gave an intimation that he might remove "Fighting Joe" from the command.

While Cabinet members and Senators were discussing the likelihood of Hooker's removal, Gen. Lee was resting his army, receiving new divisions of conscripted troops and ordering them into the Shenandoah Valley.

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As a longtime resident of Hagerstown, we are proud to support the centennial commemoration of the Battle of Antietam and the bi-centennial commemoration of the founding of Hagerstown. We welcome all visitors to this area during the commemoration of these events.

Hooker, hearing that Lee had left the Rappahannock, moved his army northward in scattered fashion; but Lincoln had now decided that Hooker must be removed. On June 27, 1863, the President gave the order placing Gen. George Gordon Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac. The following letter was written by General-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck to Meade by authority of the President: "You will receive with this the order of the President placing you in command of the Army of the Potomac. . . . You will not be hampered by any minute instructions from headquarters. Your army is free to act as you deem proper under the circumstances as they arise."

The man chosen to take Halleck's letter and the President's order to the field headquarters near Frederick was James A. Hardie. A graduate of West Point, 40 years of age, Hardie had followed McClellan on the Peninsula and to Antietam. He had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers in November, 1862, and had been chosen by Hooker to serve as Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Potomac; but he relinquished this position and his volunteer rank to become a Major and Chief of Staff of Secretary of War Stanton. On June 27 he hurried from Washington toward Frederick with duplicate copies of Lincoln's order and Halleck's letter for Hooker and Meade. Traveling in civilian clothes, he had to "beg and buy his way" through straggling parties of soldiers and wagon trains. He finally reached

Meade's tent near Frederick at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 28. It was only after considerable wrangling that Hardie was allowed to enter Meade's tent. The General was asleep. Hardie aroused him and told him that he had come from Washington "to give him trouble." Meade said that his conscience was clear and that he was "ready for any bad news."

Hardie then handed to him General Halleck's letter and the order of President Lincoln placing him in command of the Army of the Potomac. Meade, feeling that Gen. Reynolds was better qualified than he to command the army, was reluctant to accept the command; but Hardie made clear to him that he had no choice, that by explicit orders of the President the transfer had to be made immediately.

Accordingly on June 28, 1863, at a conference of Meade and Hooker, made embarrassing by Hooker's chagrin, the transfer was effected. Hooker in his usual hearty and chivalrous manner complimented Meade as a brave and accomplished soldier. Several days later Meade's army clashed with the Army of Northern Virginia on the historic field at Gettysburg.

Frederick, with its United States General Hospital and its large stores of army supplies, presented a military appearance throughout the Civil War. Many husbands, fathers, and sons were in the armies of the North and the South, and the casualty lists were scanned with dread. The farmers suffered enormously from the destruction of their crops and the loss of livestock.

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The period of 33 years from the end of the Civil War to the War with Spain was a time of peace and prosperity. It was during this period that the famous war correspondent, George Alfred Townsend, was writing "Katy of Catoclin," and to familiarize himself with the locale of John Brown's raid he made a trip to Harpers Ferry, and from there he drove to Crampton's Gap. He was so delighted with the view around Gapland that he purchased a hundred acres of land on both sides of the gap and established his country estate there. He then conceived the idea of erecting a memorial to the correspondents of the Civil War. He raised most of the money for its erection by popular subscription. He abandoned the estate in 1905 when his health was failing and he died in 1914. The War Correspondents Arch in Gathland State Park is the only monument in the world dedicated to newspaper correspondents. In 1959 Governor J. Millard Tawes proclaimed Gathland State Park as a National Hall of Fame.

In 1884 a native of Frederick County, Winfield Scott Schley, then a Commander in the United States Navy, won national acclaim by rescuing the famous explorer, Adolphus W. Greely, and six other survivors at Cape Sabine in the Arctic region.

The Spanish - American War aroused Frederick Countians to a high pitch of patriotic fervor, especially after the victory won by Winfield Scott Schley, now a Commodore, over Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago on July 3, 1898. Soon afterwards there arose the controversy started by Admiral William T. Sampson, who although some miles away at the time of the battle, claimed the victory; but Schley's magnanimous remark that "there is glory enough for us all" won for him a place in the affections of the American people.

Adding to the patriotic fervor was the unveiling of the monument over the grave of Francis Scott Key in Frederick on August 9, 1898. On this occasion Henry Watterson, the famous editor and lecturer, of Louisville, Kentucky, delivered his notable address on Key and his anthem. This event is one of the landmarks in Frederick's history.

When the Congressional Memorial, a huge statue of the Greek youth symbolizing Victory, was unveiled at Fort McHenry on Flag Day in 1922, President Warren G. Harding declared that Francis Scott Key rendered "one of the greatest services which any man could do for the young Republic" when he wrote the great song of victory that helped to create "that sense of national pride and that realization of responsibility

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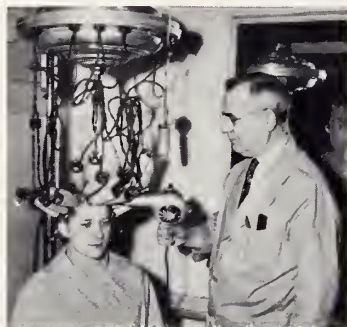
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for a great adventure in behalf of humanity, which became at last the inspiration of union preserved and of nationalism established."

More than a century after Key wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner*, efforts were made to have the Congress of the United States adopt it as our National Anthem. The efforts were finally successful. The song was adopted as the National Anthem of the United States by Act of Congress approved by President Herbert Hoover on March 3, 1931.

The little home in Baltimore of Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, who sewed together the Stars and Stripes that inspired Key to write his anthem, is now a shrine. In this house in 1942 a flag was made for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who was then in the Southwest Pacific area. From Australia Gen. MacArthur sent this message to the people of Maryland: "From the beginning of time men have followed symbols. The Cross, the Crescent, the flag — all are hallowed with sacred blood. The Star-Spangled Banner leads us on our way. I hope to raise it again over Bataan and Corregidor."

On May 30, 1945, it was a Marine officer born in Frederick, Lieut. Col. Richard P. Ross, Jr., who took up the American flag that had been raised by the first Marine Division over Cape Gloucester and Peleliu and planted it on the highest rampart of Shuri Castle on Okinawa.

In addition to *The Star-Spangled Banner*, the American's Creed is also especially dear to the hearts of the people of Maryland. During the First World War, the city of Baltimore offered a prize for the Creed that best expressed the traditions and ideals of the nation. Several thousand Creeds were submitted in the contest. The winning Creed was written by William Tyler Page, an exemplary patriot, who was born in the city of Frederick. This Creed reads as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

This classic document ought to be adopted by the Congress of the United States as our National Creed and thus take its place beside the National Anthem in the archives of the Republic. The close associations of Frederick's sons and daughters with the Flag of the United States, the National Anthem, and the American's Creed exemplify Frederick's outstanding role in American History. 



OVER 200 YEARS IN THE MAKING

Your copy of the special Herald-Mail commemorative edition, marking the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam and the 200th birthday of the founding of Hagerstown, will have been a long time in the making.

To be published in late August, this keepsake edition — largest in Hagerstown's long newspaper history — will chronicle events of the past 200 years, featuring stories of the Civil War and its impact on the Tri-State area and giving a new treatment to the events that were decisive in our nation's history.

The commemorative newspaper will trace the development of Hagerstown — its government, industries, growth and role in this area, plus — a projection of what Hagerstown and Washington County may be like 25 years from now.

You will want to buy, read and keep our anniversary newspaper for yourself, your family and your friends! Reserve your copy of this gigantic commemorative edition through your newspaperboy or by calling the Herald-Mail circulation department at RE 3-5131.

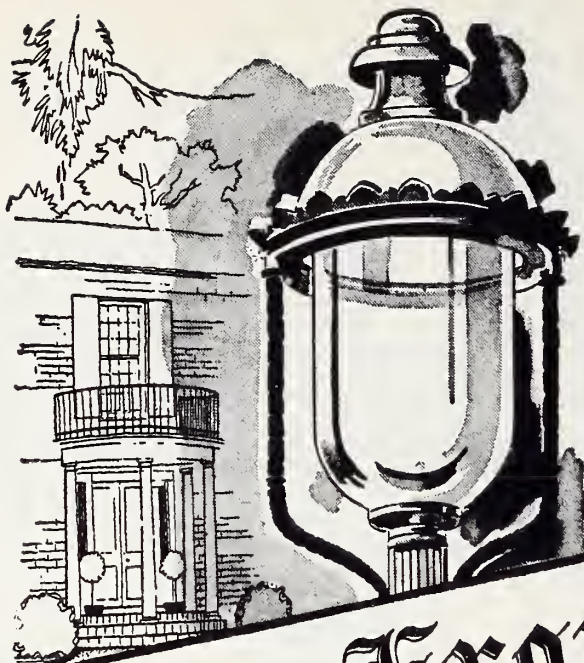
"YOUR NEWSPAPERS,"

The Morning Herald

The Daily Mail

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HAGERSTOWN, MD.



The Examiner.

FREDERICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1849

For more than 113 years the Frederick Gas Company has been supplying light and heat to the City of Frederick. It is justly proud of its tradition

Gas has played an important role in the growth and progress of Frederick. As early as 1849 gas mains were being laid to supply the City of Frederick with "cheap, beautiful and desirable light."

The Maryland Legislature, meeting in extra session, April 1861 at Kemp Hall in Frederick, conducted its business under gas lights during that tempestuous meeting.

The Frederick Gas Company, Inc., is proud of its facilities which today provide clean, dependable heat for thousands of homes in Frederick and fuel for various of Frederick's industries.

Gas Will Soon Light Streets Of Frederick

Frederick—Oct.—17—Our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. George J. Fisher, is now engaged in laying down pipes thru several of the most central and public streets in the city. In a short time many parts of our City will be supplied with this cheap, beautiful and desirable light.

Mayor Bartgis, The Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Common Council have permitted Mr. Fisher to lay pipes in the City by enactment of ordinance 89 of last February.

Mr. Fisher's establishment, The Frederick City Gas Works, is located on Patrick Street between Love Lane and Chapel Alley.

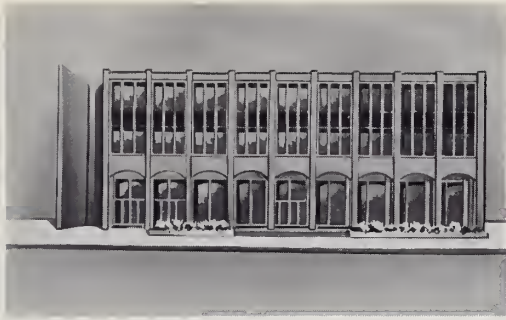
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Hagerstown, the Ante-Bellum Hub City

(Continued from page 25)

This town came to its own as a Hub City when it became a center for railroad transportation. In 1841 the first railroad, the Cumberland Valley, was built into Hagerstown. Eventually it connected the Susquehanna with the Potomac and is now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. The Baltimore and Ohio was built through a corner of the county at Weverton in 1834 but it was not connected with Hagerstown until 1867. Before that, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had given Hagerstown a boat-landing at Williamsport. After the Civil War, the Western Maryland Railroad was built through Hagerstown in 1872 and in 1880 the Shenandoah Valley (now the Norfolk and Western) Railroad connected Hagerstown with the deep south.

Hagerstown was never a "boom" town; it grew up naturally with the development of the valley. Before the Civil War it had many handicraft industries. After the war these gradually disappeared and Hagerstown became a real factory town. The main occupation of the county was agriculture and the economy of the town was geared to it. Some of the county's wealthiest and most influential citizens did not live in Hagerstown but lived on large estates in different parts of the county.



Hagerstown, while occupied by Confederates prior to the Battle of Antietam.

There was a sharp division between many of the large estate owners and a number of the small farmers and free laborers before the Civil War. They differed in culture, in ways of living and social status. When the war actually broke out a line of cleavage often cut down between neighbors and even through families. In some families one son went into the northern army or navy while another enlisted with the forces of the South. Sometimes sons took a stand against their parents; even a few husbands and wives were divided



HAGERSTOWN GAS COMPANY IS OLDEST HAGERSTOWN UTILITY

The oldest utility in Hagerstown is the title the Hagerstown Gas Company can claim for itself.

From known available records, a corporation known as the Hagerstown Gas Company was formed in May of 1854 "for the manufacture of gas from 'rosin oil.'" The first officers of the company were: President, J. D. Roman, and board of directors, P. B. Small, Peter Schwartzwelder, Dr. H. H. Harvey, David Zeller, T. G. Robertson and William N. Marshall.

At a special meeting of the Mayor and Council on June 27, 1854, a resolution was passed giving the Gas Company permission to lay pipes through any of the streets of the city, provided they replace the piking, paving, etc., in a reasonable amount of time.

Although there are no records to indicate the date of construction work being started, it is apparent that the mains were laid during the summer of 1854 for the reason that at a meeting of the Mayor and Council on September 4, 1854: "The Clerk was ordered to notify the Gas Company to put the streets in better order."

The first gas plant was located on the rear of the Lyceum Hall lot, where Newberry's five-and-ten-cent store is now located. During the first three years of operation, the gas was used to illuminate homes and business places, as there was no other known use of gas at that time.

Early in 1861, the company had outgrown its location on Washington Street and had abandoned the use of rosin oil in the manufacture of gas. A new plant was erected on the west side of South Locust Street between Washington and Antietam. In 1870, further expansion was required, necessitat-

tating the purchase of additional land.

In 1875, land was purchased on the east side of Locust Street, due to the progressiveness of the company in erecting a water gas plant for the Lowe System Carburetted Water Gas.

The continuing growth of Hagerstown and the demand for more gas facilities resulted in the present plant on Sycamore Street built in 1891.

The manufacture of Carburetted Water Gas was continued until 1949, when due to the rapid increase in the number of customers and the increased demand on the manufacturing facilities, it was necessary to supplement manufactured gas with Propane-Air. However, a contract had been entered into to secure natural gas, and on November 28, 1949, natural gas was turned into the first section of the mains in the north end of Hagerstown. It was necessary to sectionalize the entire area served, due to the necessity of converting the customers' appliances for the use of natural gas.

The manufacturing of water gas was discontinued in January of 1950. However, the propane plant has been retained as a stand-by plant, which is used for any emergency which may arise. Propane-Air can be mixed with natural gas or used 100 per cent in the event of an emergency.

The local company distributes natural gas in Hagerstown, Funkstown and Halfway. MCF sales of natural gas has increased seventy percent during the past five years, which is attributable to the increased use of natural gas both in the home and industry.

The gas industry is the nation's sixth largest industry serving approximately 34 million customers, in addition to the 8 million using bottled gas.



at times in allegiance. After the war a number of boys of "Yankee" families married girls of "Rebel" families and vice versa.

The first engagement of the war, or rather the explosion that changed a cold war into a shooting war, was John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry from the Kennedy Farm in Washington County. This caused the most terrible excitement ever known in Hagerstown, until the Battle of Antietam. After the war was over, with the shocks of South Mountain, Antietam and the advance and retreat from Gettysburg, as well as Early's Raid the last year of the war, Hagerstown settled down to a new day in a new world.

But during the war, southern sympathizers and northerners in sentiment remained neighbors and were tolerant of each other. The stress was great at times and there were a number of arrests in the county. This was due, however, to pressures from soldiers and others outside the county. On the whole, in sentiment and in all relations, Hagerstown remained a gateway to the South and Maryland was a bridge across the chasm of strife which held North and South together. This town, county and state remained toleration's territory where the North and South met and after the war clasped hands.

"Hagerstown has a great pride because of her place in history, especially ante-bellum history. She rejoices that her former glory still lives in her daily life of today, and in the spirit of her past goes bravely forward to meet the issues of the days ahead." 



Fruit of the Years

Beginning in 1875, Mathias Peter Möller rose to leadership in the organ field in Warren, Philadelphia and Greencastle, Pa. In 1880 a number of prominent citizens of Hagerstown persuaded Möller to establish his business in this community. Here, the enterprise continued to prosper, and the Möller plant grew into the largest in the world devoted to pipe organ manufacture. At Möller, successive generations of local residents perfected organ-making skills unmatched throughout the world. In 82 years the name and fame of Möller has been a constant asset to Hagerstown.



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Jonathan Hager's Dwelling House

(Continued from page 29)

a gun ornament in the form of a conventionalized peacock; bits of 16th Century Bellarmine pottery; glass fragments, apparently from the Stiegel and Amelung Glass Factories; English saltglaze, English and Dutch Delft, and Chinese export porcelain; a tiny wooden Indian doll, Indian gorgets and a scraper or two; a miscellaneous number of animal and bird bones, along with bears' teeth, boars' tusks, and one large buffalo tooth, enriched the collection. A bushel basketful of early 19th Century shoes was uncovered. And along the top of the fill, where they had fallen by way of cracks in the porch flooring, were discovered a handful or two of Colonial coins, one of them dated, in pleasant coincidence, 1739.

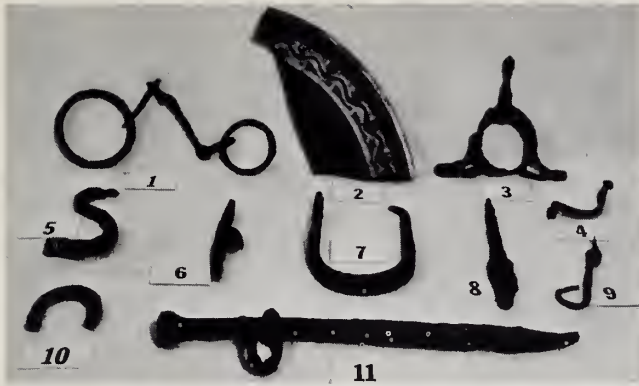
At the west end of the fill, where the porch foundation overlapped the masonry of the Sorry House of prior vintage, primitive structural material was found, including several heavy timbers and the long, slender hickory withes which still retained an undulating shape, excellent evidence that this particular structure had been a wattled house. Such construction, where withes were woven in and out over heavier timbers, then mud-daubed, were copied from the Indians, and had preceded the use of the log-cabin on the frontier. Lead



**MONTGOMERY WARD WAS FOUNDED — 1872
10 YEARS AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM — 1862**



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HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND**



Among the valuable collection of artifacts found at the Hager House, were the following wrought iron and pottery, pictured above: 1, horse's bit; 2, slipware fragment; 3, part from a scoles; 4, part of a lock (daor); 5, pathaak; 6, breast-chain (for cow); 7, part from ax yoke; 8, identified as a tent stoke; 9, part of a candle-snuffer; 10, goat-shoe; 11, "stoke" for tethering a horse or cow.

calmes and diamond-shaped glass panes from small casement windows were likewise uncovered, the third such find in all Maryland, according to Dr. Forman. The shallow-laid foundation of the Sorry House divided it into two small rooms, one of them containing a corner-laid hearth. The rich horde of artifacts found in this area contiguous to the later-built stone house, complimented in every respect that found directly beneath the porch.

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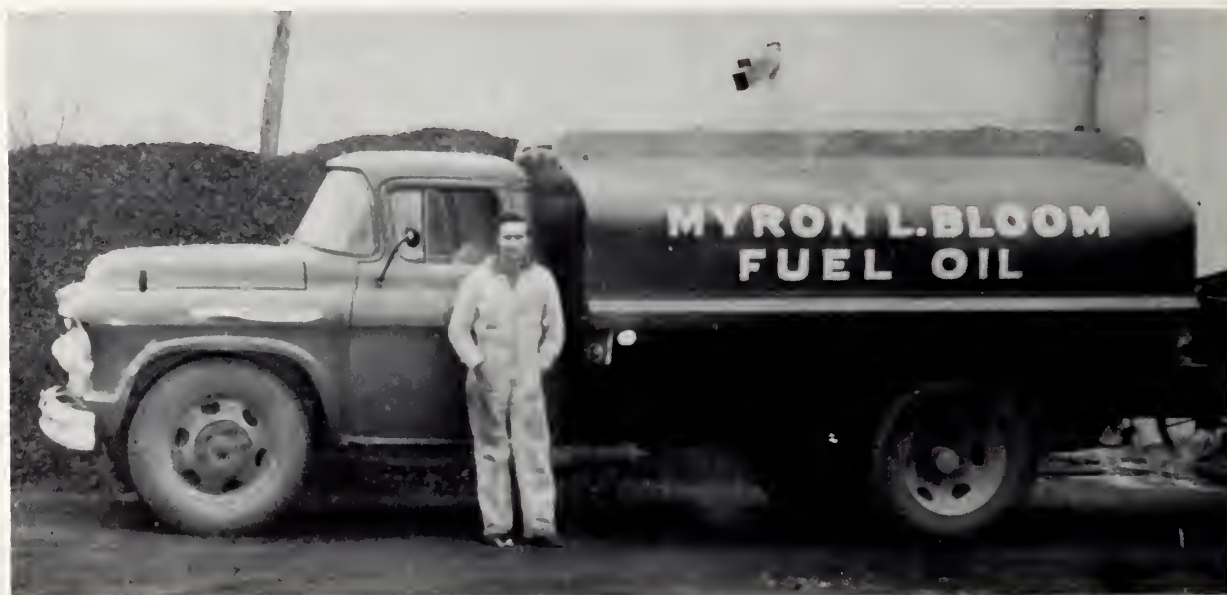
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

Hospitality Is An Art Coke Makes It So Easy



Currently a small caretaker's - lodge - and - museum building is being erected by students under the Workshop Training Program of the Washington County Board of Education. In this manner selected items from the archaeological deposit will be on supervised display in an area adjacent to Captain Jonathan Hager's original stone house, and will materially assist in authentically interpreting the life and times of Hagerstown's founder.

Private donations of gifts and funds throughout the city and county, and the continuing public support of the City of Hagerstown and of the Board of Washington County Commissioners, have made possible the restoration and furnishing of the home of the founder. Private businesses, the Board of Education's program, and the continuing support of the Press have been factors of equal importance in making the Restoration Project not only a memorial to Captain Hager but one as well to civic cooperation. While the Washington County Historical Society in 1954 presented the Hager House and its accompanying tract to the City of Hagerstown for use "for park purposes only," restoration has been continued solely under the aegis of the Historical Society. 



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A VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD

ANTIETAM TODAY

(Continued from page 6)

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Frederick Maryland

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Highlights of the Battle of Antietam

(Continued from page 33)

The Dunker Church, which now stands rebuilt by the State of Maryland and the National Park Service, was originally constructed in 1853. It is frequently spelled *Dunkard*, a corruption of "Dunker" or "Tunker," from the German word to immerse (dunk). The sect call themselves "Church of the Brethren," or German Baptist Brethren, who practiced total, triple immersion in baptismal ceremonies. The Church was heavily damaged during the battle, being one of the main focal points or objectives of several offensive drives by both armies. Later it was used as a field hospital by both sides and it is reported to have been an embalming station following hostilities. A severe wind-storm destroyed the original church on May 23, 1921. Only the foundation remained until reconstruction in 1961.

McClellan graduated second in his class at West Point and later became vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Lee, too, graduated second in his class and later became superintendent of the United States Military Academy (1852-55).

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Of the best known officers at Antietam, Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, Commander of the Federal Second Corp, was the oldest — 65 years. J. E. B. Stuart, commanding Confederate cavalry, was the youngest — 29 years. McClellan was 36, Lee was 55. All but Stuart had served in the Mexican War under the same command.

There are 5,022 graves in the Antietam National Cemetery. Of these, 4,773 are Union Civil War (1,836 unidentified).

Five of the government-owned avenues which now carry tourists through the Antietam Battlefield are named after officers who were either killed or mortally wounded during the battle; Mansfield, Richardson and Rodman (Union) and Starke and Branch (Confederate).

There are over 100 monuments on the battlefield erected by various states to their dead. Until 1961, there were no Confederate monuments, other than the Maryland Monument which is dedicated to both their Federal and Confederate troops. The Georgia monument, located on Cornfield Avenue, was erected in 1961.

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Three presidents of the United States have paid official visits to the Antietam Battlefield: Abraham Lincoln immediately following the battle; William McKinley for the dedication of the Maryland Monument; and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937 for the 75th anniversary commemoration.

Sharpsburg is the oldest town in Washington County, Maryland, having been established on July 9, 1763.

The population of Sharpsburg during the Civil War was approximately 1,300. From this, two full companies were furnished for the Union Army.

The Confederates had little to compare with a conquering army when they entered Maryland on Sept. 4, 1862. Their commander, Robert E. Lee, rode across the Potomac in an ambulance. Several days earlier he had taken a fall in attempting to control a frightened horse. Both hands were badly sprained, a small bone broken in one, and both were in splints.

There were 25 Congressional Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished service in the Maryland Campaign — four at South Mountain, one at Harpers Ferry and twenty at Antietam. 



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Our sincere congratulations to the people of Hagerstown on their 200th Anniversary. The continuing efforts of all citizenry will carry us on to greater accomplishments.

To the commemoration of the Battle of Antietam, we thank God that such a terrible event, helped make us so United and Strong.

To all our customers we thank you for your patronage and for letting us serve you for so many years.

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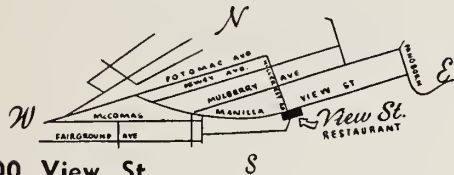
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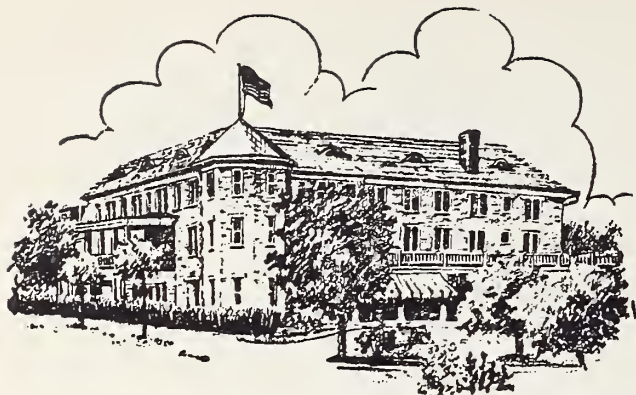
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Ordnance at Antietam

(Continued from page 37)

slightly shorter than the standard musket length. True rifles were considerably shorter and easier to carry and almost all in .58 calibre.

Ammunition used in the long arms of a soldier finds the most popular bullet of the day, the .58 calibre minnie. Commonly called a minnie ball erroneously, it was invented by Captain Minnie of the French Army.

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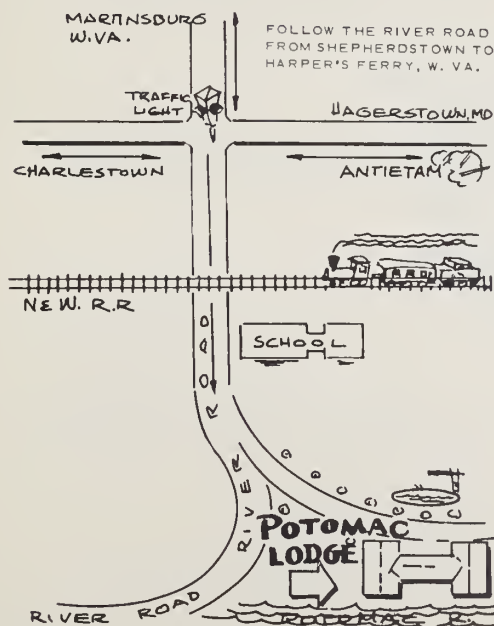
This conical bullet has a large cavity in the base. Molded to take the powder gases in the interior of the bullet, it forced expansion against the rifling to produce an accurate projectile.

Only a small amount of cavalry was used at Antietam. The three most popular shoulder weapons carried in the form of carbines were probably the .54 calibre Burnside, named after General Burnside of Burnside Bridge fame, the Sharps carbine, in calibre .50 and .52 using the linen cartridge. Also in the hands of Jeb Stuart's Cavalry of the Confederacy was a murderous short range weapon, the sawed-off shotgun. This two barrel muzzle-loading weapon, using charges of buck-shot, was absolutely devastating at close range.

Pistols at Antietam were mainly of two types, the Remington and the Colt. These two .44 calibre military models were excellent arms of the period. Another popular revolver was the Navy Colt in .36 calibre and a smattering of .36 calibre Whitneys. The Whitney closely resembled the Remington in appearance and action. These four types of revolvers were muzzle-loading because their six-shot cylinders had to be loaded from the front end with combustible cartridges.

This is but a brief description of the ordnance used by both sides on the battlefield at Antietam. A more detailed account of this material will soon appear in a book entitled "Artillery Hell" by the author of this article. 

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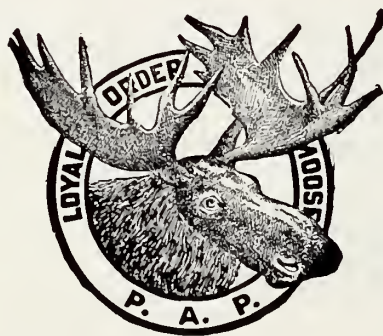
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To Antietom Battlefield

35 Minutes
To Horpers Ferry

25 Minutes
To Fort Frederick

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